

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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The Department

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Announcement of Reorganization

[Released to the press for publication January 15, 8 p.m.]

Far-reaching changes in the organization of the Department of State to facilitate the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States, in war and in peace, are announced by the Secretary of State. All previous Departmental orders and other administrative instructions concerning the organization of the Department, the definition and assignment of functions and responsibilities among the several divisions and offices of the Department and the designation of officers of the Department are revoked and superseded.

The new organization of the Department is described in detail in the following Departmental order and organization chart of the Department. It is designed to free the Assistant Secretaries and principal officers of the Department from administrative duties in order that they may devote the greater part of their time to matters of important foreign policy. Clearer lines of responsibility and authority have been established inside the Department which simplify its structure and eliminate overlapping jurisdictions and diffusion of responsibility by means of a logical grouping of functions and divisions in twelve major "line" offices. The work of the higher officers of the Department has also been coordinated more closely through the creation of two principal

committees—a Policy Committee and a Committee on Post War Programs.

The Policy Committee will assist the Secretary of State in the consideration of major questions of foreign policy, and the Committee on Post War Programs will assist him in the formulation of post-war foreign policies and the execution of such policies by means of appropriate international arrangements.

The Secretary of State has also established an Advisory Council on Post War Foreign Policy and so far has designated Mr. Norman H. Davis, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman as Vice Chairmen of this new Council, which will be under his Chairmanship with the Under Secretary as his deputy. The Secretary has asked Mr. Davis, Mr. Taylor, and Dr. Bowman, who with others have been associated with him in this field for the past two years, to assist him in organizing and carrying forward the work of this Council which will bring together outstanding and representative national leaders to advise the Secretary on post-war foreign-policy matters of major importance.

In the organization chart it will be seen that in order to avoid any lack of clarity regarding the jurisdictions of the respective Assistant Secretaries, the new organization assigns specific fields of activity to each of the Assistant Secretaries and to the Legal Adviser. Coordination

among the Assistant Secretaries is provided by the Policy Committee.

The twelve major "line" offices indicated in the chart are new organizational units in the Department. Within each major office are more diversified divisional units than existed previously. This will result in broadening the base of the Department's organizational structure permitting the more flexible and efficient adjustment of the Department's functions to rapidly changing conditions. Further, the setting-up of the new "line" offices will enable the Department to bring in additional outstanding personnel at a high level.

Five of these offices—those dealing with the major geographic areas (Europe, Far East, Near East and Africa, and American Republics) and with special political affairs report directly to the Secretary and Under Secretary. The four geographic offices will be charged with the coordination of all aspects of our relations with the countries in their respective jurisdictions and not exclusively with political relations as has been the tendency during the past few years. The Special Political Affairs Office will be concerned with political matters of worldwide scope and importance such as international security and organization.

In order to provide adequate attention at a sufficiently high level the former Division of International Communications has been broken down into three new divisions dealing, respectively, with aviation, shipping, and telecommunications.

The new plan also creates the Office of War-time Economic Affairs and the Office of Economic Affairs. The divisions shown under the Office of War-time Economic Affairs are responsible in their respective fields for liaison with the FEA, WPB, War Shipping Administration, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and other wartime economic agencies. The divisions shown under the Economic Affairs Office reflect a considerable re-

grouping, elimination, and consolidation of functions which have hitherto been widely scattered. The new Division of Commodity Problems and the new Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs are good examples. Among the responsibilities of the Commodities Division are the policy aspects of the production and control and the distribution in international commerce of major commodities such as rubber, tin and heavy metals, petroleum and petroleum products, coffee, wheat, and cotton. The Financial and Monetary Affairs Division will be concerned with the policy aspects of international financial agreements and arrangements of public and private investment, of industrialization and development programs, and of matters relating to the reorganization of Axis firms. The new Division of Labor Relations recognizes the growing importance of the international aspects of labor and social problems and the interest of labor in matters of broad international policy.

The new Office of Public Information groups together the various organizational units in the Department which are concerned with public information, both at home and abroad. This new office will also carry on the foreign activities of the former Cultural Relations Division. Also included in this Office of Public Information is a new Motion Picture and Radio Division not heretofore existent.

Administrative activities are simplified and grouped together in the two new offices dealing respectively with Departmental and Foreign Service Administration.

The Department does not regard this new organization chart and departmental order as the final answer to all the Department's administrative problems. It does believe that this reorganization will better adapt the administrative framework of the Department to meet the constantly changing war situation and the foreseeable post-war demands upon our foreign policy.

Departmental Order 1218 of January 15, 1944

PURPOSE OF ORDER

The purpose of this Order is to facilitate the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States, in war and in peace, by making adjustments in the organization of the Department of State.

PREVIOUS ORDERS REVOKED

All previous Departmental Orders and other administrative instructions concerning—

1. the organization of the Department of State;
2. the definition and assignment of functions and responsibilities among the various divisions and offices of the Department; and
3. the designation of ranking officers of the Department

are hereby revoked and superseded.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

A chart showing the new organization of the Department of State is attached.¹

The definition and assignment of functions and responsibilities among the various Offices and Divisions of the Department, and the designation of its ranking officers, shall henceforth be as set forth below, subject to modification or amendment by Departmental Order.

As hereinafter provided, all matters concerning the organization of the Department, the definition and assignment of functions and responsibilities among its several Offices and Divisions, and the designation of its ranking officers below the Assistant Secretary level, shall be dealt with by the Office of Departmental Administration. Problems which may arise in connection with the new organization of the Department shall be referred to the Director of this Office.

¹ Printed on pp. 66-67.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The following are hereby designated Special Assistants to the Secretary of State with functions and responsibilities as indicated:

1. Mr. Leo Pasvolsky. Mr. Pasvolsky, in addition to such other functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary, shall serve as hereinafter provided as Executive Director of the Committee on Post War Programs.
2. Mr. Joseph C. Grew. Mr. Grew shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary.
3. Mr. George T. Summerlin. In addition to such other responsibilities as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary, Mr. Summerlin shall serve as Chief of Protocol.
4. Mr. Michael J. McDermott. Mr. McDermott shall serve as the Secretary's principal assistant in matters concerning the Department's relations with the press.
5. Mr. Thomas K. Finletter. Mr. Finletter shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary.
6. Mr. Joseph C. Green. Mr. Green shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary.

The following additional designations are made in the Office of the Secretary:

1. Mr. Cecil W. Gray is hereby designated an Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State with responsibility for the administration of the Secretary's immediate office.
2. Mrs. Blanche R. Halla is hereby designated an Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State with responsibility for

the review and coordination of all correspondence prepared for signature by the Secretary and Under Secretary.

3. Mr. George W. Renchard and Mr. James E. Brown are hereby designated Assistants to the Secretary of State.
4. Mr. Carlton Savage is hereby designated a General Consultant to the Secretary of State.
5. Mr. Orme Wilson is hereby designated Liaison Officer with responsibility for assisting the Secretary and the Under Secretary in their liaison with the War and Navy Departments and such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The routing symbol of the Office of the Secretary will be S.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

1. The Under Secretary of State, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., shall serve as the Secretary's deputy in all matters of concern or interest to the Department.

2. Mr. Robert J. Lynch and Mr. Hayden Raynor are hereby designated Special Assistants to the Under Secretary of State, with such functions and responsibilities as may be assigned to them by the Under Secretary.

The routing symbol of the Office of the Under Secretary shall be U.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES AND LEGAL ADVISER

1. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., shall have general responsibility in matters of Controls and in matters of Transportation and Communications.

Mr. Frederick B. Lyon and Mr. Robert G. Hooker, Jr. are hereby designated Executive Assistants to Mr. Berle.

The routing symbol of Mr. Berle's office shall be A-B.

2. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Breckinridge Long, shall have general responsibility for all matters concerning the Department's relations with the Congress, with the exception of matters relating to appropriations and the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service.

Mr. George L. Brandt and Mr. Felton M. Johnston are hereby designated Executive Assistants to Mr. Long.

The routing symbol of Mr. Long's office shall be A-L.

3. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Dean Acheson, shall have general responsibility in the field of Economic Affairs. Mr. Donald Hiss is hereby designated an Executive Assistant and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, Jr., an Assistant to Mr. Acheson.

The routing symbol of Mr. Acheson's office shall be A-A.

4. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. Howland Shaw, shall have general responsibility for the administration of the Department and the Foreign Service and for matters of Public Information both at home and abroad.

Mr. Laurence C. Frank and Mr. William E. DeCourcy are hereby designated Executive Assistants to Mr. Shaw.

The routing symbol of Mr. Shaw's office shall be A-S.

5. The Legal Adviser, Mr. Green H. Hackworth, shall have equal rank in all respects with the Assistant Secretaries and he shall have general responsibility for all matters of a legal character concerning the Department, including matters of a legal character formally dealt with by the Treaty Division, which is hereby abolished.

The routing symbol of Mr. Hackworth's office shall be Le.

POLICY COMMITTEE

1. There is hereby created the Department of State Policy Committee which shall assist the Secretary in the consideration of major questions of foreign policy.

This Committee shall meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m. in the Secretary's Conference Room.

The Committee on Political Planning is hereby abolished.

2. The Secretary shall be Chairman and the Under Secretary shall be Vice Chairman of the Policy Committee.

The Assistant Secretaries, the Legal Adviser, and the Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Pasvolsky, shall be members of the Committee; and the Directors of Offices, as hereinafter provided for, shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

3. Responsibility for the preparation of agenda, the keeping of minutes and the performance of such other duties as may be assigned by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Policy Committee shall be vested in an Executive Secretary who shall be assisted by such staff as may be determined.

The routing symbol of the Policy Committee shall be PC.

COMMITTEE ON POST WAR PROGRAMS

1. There is hereby created the Department of State Committee on Post War Programs which shall assist the Secretary in the formulation of post-war foreign policies and the execution of such policies by means of appropriate international arrangements.

2. The Secretary shall be Chairman, the Under Secretary shall be Vice Chairman, and the Special Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Pasvolsky, shall be Executive Director of the Committee on Post War Programs. The Vice Chairmen of the Advisory Council on Post War Foreign Policy, the Assistant Secretaries, and the Legal Adviser, shall be members of the Committee; and the Directors of Offices, as herein-after provided for, shall be *ex officio* members of the Committee.

3. The Executive Director of the Committee on Post War Programs shall have full authority under the Secretary to organize the Committee's work and to call upon the various Offices and Divisions of the Department for such assistance as may be required in carrying out the Committee's responsibilities.

The routing symbol of this Committee shall be PWC.

OFFICE OF CONTROLS

There is hereby created an Office of Controls which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Berle, for initiating and coordinating policy and action in all matters pertaining to the control activities of the Department of State.

The routing symbol of the Office of Controls shall be CON.

The Office of Controls shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. *Passport Division.*

The Passport Division shall have responsibility for initiating and coordinating policy and action in all matters pertaining to: (a) the administration of laws and regulations relating to the control of American citizens and nationals entering and leaving territory under the jurisdiction of the United States; (b) limitation of travel of American citizens in foreign countries; (c) determination of eligibility to receive passports or to be registered as citizens or nationals of the United States in American consulates of persons who claim to be American citizens, citizens of Puerto Rico, citizens of the Virgin Islands, citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or inhabitants of the Canal Zone, Guam, or American Samoa, owing permanent allegiance to the United States; (d) prevention and detection of fraud in passport matters and the preparation of cases involving fraud for prosecution in the courts; (e) issuance of passports, issuance of instructions to American diplomatic and consular officers concerning matters relating to nationality, passports, registrations, and the protection of American nationals in foreign countries, the release of persons inducted into foreign military service, the refund of taxes imposed for failure to perform military service, the preparation of reports of births of American citizens abroad and reports of marriages; (f) administration of passport work performed by the executive officers of American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and by the United States

High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands; (g) supervision of the passport agencies in New York, San Francisco, and Miami; and (h) direction of clerks of courts in the United States with regard to passport matters.

Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. John J. Scanlan and Miss F. Virginia Alexander, are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Passport Division.

The routing symbol of the Passport Division shall be PD.

2. *Visa Division.*

The Visa Division shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to: (a) alien visa control; (b) the assembling and examination of all information necessary to determine the admissibility of aliens into the United States in the interest of public safety; (c) the issuance of exit and reentry permits; (d) recommendations to American Foreign Service officers for their final consideration concerning individual visa applicants; (e) the control of immigration quotas; (f) the issuance of licenses within the purview of paragraph XXV of the Executive Order of October 12, 1917 relating to the Trading with the Enemy Act and title VII thereof, approved June 15, 1917; and (g) collaboration with interested offices and divisions of the Department, as well as with other agencies of the Government, concerning the control of subversive activities and the transportation of enemy aliens.

Mr. Howard K. Travers is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Eliot B. Coulter, Mr. Knowlton V. Hicks, Mr. Robert C. Alexander, Mr. Benjamin M. Hulley and Miss Marjorie Moss are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Visa Division.

The routing symbol of the Visa Division shall be VD.

3. *Special War Problems Division.*

The Special War Problems Division shall be charged with the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to:

(a) the whereabouts and welfare of, and transmission of funds to, Americans abroad; (b) the evacuation and repatriation of Americans from foreign countries; (c) financial assistance to Americans in territories where the interests of the United States are represented by Switzerland; (d) liaison with the American Red Cross and the President's War Relief Control Board for the coordination of foreign relief operations of private agencies with the foreign policy of this Government; (e) representation by this Government of the interests of foreign governments in the United States; (f) representation by a third power of United States interests in enemy countries; (g) supervision of the representation in the United States by third powers of the interests of other governments with which the United States has severed diplomatic relations or is at war; (h) the exchange of official and non-official American and Axis Powers personnel; (i) civilian internees and prisoners of war, and the accompanying of representatives of the protecting powers and the International Red Cross on prisoner-of-war and civilian-enemy-alien camp inspections.

Mr. James H. Keeley, Jr. is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Edwin A. Plitt, Mr. Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., Mr. Eldred D. Kuppinger, Mr. Bernard Gufler, and Mr. Franklin C. Gowen, are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Special War Problems Division.

The routing symbol of the Special War Problems Division shall be SWP.

4. *Division of Foreign Activity Correlation.*

The Division of Foreign Activity Correlation shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to such foreign activities and operations as may be directed.

Mr. George A. Gordon is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Mr. George P. Shaw, and Mr. Charles W. Yost are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation.

The routing symbol of the Division of Foreign Activity Correlation shall be FAC.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

There is hereby created an Office of Transportation and Communications which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Berle, for initiating and coordinating policy and action in all matters concerning the international aspects of transportation and communications.

The routing symbol of the Office of Transportation and Communications shall be TRC.

The Division of International Communications is hereby abolished.

The Office of Transportation and Communications shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. Aviation Division.

The Aviation Division shall have responsibility for initiating and coordinating policy and action in matters pertaining to (a) international aviation, including the development of aviation policy; (b) the coordination of requests of the Department of State for air travel priorities for civilian personnel and the presentation of these requests to military authorities; (c) representation of the Department on the International Technical Committee on Aerial Legal Experts and the United States National Commission of the Permanent American Aeronautical Commission; and (d) liaison with the Department of Commerce, the Civil Aeronautics Administration and Board, War and Navy Departments, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Joe D. Walstrom is hereby designated Assistant Chief, and he shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Aviation Division. Mr. Stephen Latchford is hereby designated Adviser on Air Law in this Division.

The routing symbol of the Aviation Division shall be AD.

2. Shipping Division.

The Shipping Division shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of

policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) international shipping, excepting functions relating to shipping requirements and allocations vested in the wartime economic divisions, and including the development of shipping policy; and (b) liaison with the War Shipping Administration, Maritime Commission, Navy Department, Office of Censorship, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Jesse E. Saugstad is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Shipping Division and he shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of the Shipping Division shall be SD.

3. Telecommunications Division.

The Telecommunications Division shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in matters pertaining to (a) international aspects of radio, telegraph, and cable communications, including the development of telecommunications policy; and (b) liaison with the Federal Communications Commission, War and Navy Departments, Office of Censorship, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Francis Colt deWolf is hereby designated Chief of the Telecommunications Division.

The routing symbol of the Telecommunications Division shall be TD.

OFFICE OF WARTIME ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of Wartime Economic Affairs which, in collaboration with the Office of Economic Affairs hereinafter provided for, shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acheson, for the initiation and coordination of policy and action, so far as the Department of State is concerned, in all matters pertaining to the wartime economic relations of the United States with other governments.

The Office of Wartime Economic Affairs and its component Divisions shall be the focal points of contact and liaison, within the scope of their

functions, with the Foreign Economic Administration, War Production Board, War Shipping Administration, Treasury, War and Navy Departments, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and such other agencies as may be concerned. For this purpose, there shall be full and free exchange of information and views between the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs and its component Divisions, and the appropriate political and economic offices and divisions of the Department.

Mr. Charles P. Taft is hereby designated Director of the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs shall be WEA.

The Office of Wartime Economic Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. *Supply and Resources Division.*

The Supply and Resources Division shall have responsibility, so far as the Department of State is concerned, for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to: (a) the procurement and development abroad of all materials needed for the prosecution of the war or the relief of enemy, enemy-held or reoccupied territory (excepting European Neutrals and their possessions, and French North and West Africa and projects in Latin America); (b) Lend-Lease matters (excepting French and British possessions), reciprocal aid arrangements, as they relate to the procurement and development of materials abroad, and White Paper matters; (c) War Shipping matters; (d) the administration of Section 12 of the Neutrality Act of November 4, 1919 governing the movement of arms, ammunition and implements of war, the Helium Act of September 1, 1937 and the Tin Plate Scrap Act of February 15, 1936; (e) representation, within the scope of its responsibilities, of the Department before the Combined Boards and their operating, advisory and other committees (excepting only in cases of a special nature in which the Department's point

of contact is through membership on special area committees); before the Foreign Economic Administration, War Production Board, War Shipping Administration, War Food Administration, and other departments and agencies concerned, in connection with requirement programs and requests for allocations for commodities and shipping submitted by other divisions of the Department; and (f) liaison, within the scope of the Division's responsibilities, with such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Paul F. Linz and Mr. Courtney C. Brown are hereby designated Advisers in, and Mr. Frederick Exton is hereby designated an Assistant Chief of, the Supply and Resources Division, the routing symbol of which shall be SR.

2. *Liberated Areas Division.*

The Liberated Areas Division shall have responsibility so far as the Department of State is concerned for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all wartime economic matters pertaining to areas now occupied by the enemy and to Southern Italy and Sicily, including: (a) preparation of requirement programs for the liberated areas, and, as required by the Director of the Office, programs for purchases from those areas, and the importation of supplies and materials into the United States; (b) fiscal matters, including banking matters; and financial and property controls, including the application of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, to property located in the United States of governments of those areas and their nationals, and questions relating to the Alien Property Custodian and to the property control measures of other United Nations; (c) in collaboration with the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs hereinafter provided for, reconstruction and rehabilitation of industrial and agricultural structures including supply and economic development; (d) liaison, within the scope of the Division's responsibilities, with the Foreign Economic Administration, Civil

Affairs Division of the War Department, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and such departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Herman Wells is hereby designated Chief of, and Mr. Dallas W. Dort, Mr. Ernest M. Fisher, Mr. Sydney L. W. Mellen, Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr., Mr. Abbott Low Moffat, and Mr. James A. Stillwell are hereby designated Advisers in, the Liberated Areas Division.

The routing symbol of the Liberated Areas Division shall be LA.

3. *American Republics Requirements Division.*

The American Republics Requirements Division shall have responsibility so far as the Department of State is concerned for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all wartime economic matters pertaining to the other American republics and British and Dutch colonies and possessions in the Caribbean area including: (a) the preparation of requirement programs for, and the functioning of control of exports to, that area; (b) assistance in regard to procurement programs, shipping schedules and other economic operations relating to the other American republics; (c) representation of the Department before the Foreign Economic Administration and other agencies in connection with applications for projects for the other American republics recommended by the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs; and (d) liaison, within the scope of its responsibilities, with such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Charles F. Knox, Jr., is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Jerome J. Stenger and Mr. Richard W. Effland are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the American Republics Requirements Division.

The routing symbol of the American Republics Requirements Division shall be RAR.

4. *Eastern Hemisphere Division.*

The Eastern Hemisphere Division shall have responsibility so far as the Department of State is concerned for the initiation and coordination

of policy and action in all wartime economic matters pertaining to countries of the Eastern Hemisphere, except those presently occupied by the enemy, and Southern Italy and Sicily; and, in the Western Hemisphere, to all French possessions, Iceland, Greenland, Canada, and British Colonies and Possessions, except in the Caribbean area and in South America, including (a) economic blockade of enemy and enemy-occupied territories; (b) formulation of requirement programs and of purchase programs constituting the counterpart of requirement programs; (c) Lend-Lease matters arising in connection with French and British possessions; (d) representation of the Department, within the scope of the Division's responsibilities, before the United States Commercial Company and special area committees organized with representatives of the French, Belgian, British Dominion, and other governments, where the problems arise from a diverse group of articles and materials rather than one or a few commodities; and (e) liaison, within the scope of its responsibilities, with such departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Jr., is hereby designated Chief of, and Mr. Livingston T. Merchant, Mr. Frederick Winant and Mr. H. Kingston Fleming are hereby designated Advisers in, the Eastern Hemisphere Division.

The routing symbol of the Eastern Hemisphere Division shall be EH.

5. *Division of World Trade Intelligence.*

The Division of World Trade Intelligence shall have so far as the Department of State is concerned responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) the administration of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals and related lists; (b) the administration of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, issued under Sec. 5 (b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act and relating to the regulation of transactions in foreign exchange and foreign-owned property (excepting with respect to Liberated Areas), and the application of the recommendations of

the Inter-American Conference on Systems of Economic and Financial Control, excepting matters relating to the replacement or reorganization of Axis firms; (c) the collection, evaluation and organization of biographical data; (d) liaison, within the scope of its responsibilities, with the Treasury Department, Foreign Economic Administration, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Francis H. Russell is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. George W. Baker and Mr. James H. Swihart are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of World Trade Intelligence.

The routing symbol of the Division of World Trade Intelligence shall be WT.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of Economic Affairs which, in collaboration with the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Acheson, for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to international economic affairs, other than those of a wartime character.

The Office of the Adviser on International Economic Affairs, the Office of the Petroleum Adviser, and the Division of Economic Studies are hereby abolished and their functions and responsibilities shall henceforth be carried on in the Office of Economic Affairs.

Mr. Harry C. Hawkins is hereby designated Director of the Office of Economic Affairs.

The routing symbol of this Office shall be ECA.

Mr. Charles B. Rayner is hereby designated Adviser on Petroleum Policy in the Office of Economic Affairs and is charged with advisory responsibilities in regard to the foreign petroleum policies of the United States and other governments, the foreign organizations and

activities of the American and foreign petroleum industries, and the petroleum resources, production, refining, marketing, and transportation facilities of foreign countries.

Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower and Mr. Frederick Livesey are hereby designated Advisers in the Office of Economic Affairs and Mr. Honoré Marcel Catudal is hereby designated Special Assistant to the Director of the Office, and they shall be charged with such responsibilities as may be assigned to them by the Director.

Mr. Leo D. Sturgeon is hereby designated Adviser on Fisheries in the Office of Economic Affairs.

The Office of Economic Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. *Division of Commercial Policy.*

The Division of Commercial Policy shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to: (a) the protection and promotion of American commercial and agricultural interests in foreign countries under the terms of Reorganization Plan No. II as authorized by the Reorganization Act of April 3, 1939; (b) the formulation, negotiation, and administration of commercial treaties, of reciprocal trade agreements under the Act of June 12, 1934, and of such other commercial agreements as may be assigned to it by the Director of the Office of Economic Affairs; (c) the tariff, general trade, and international commercial policy of the United States; and (d) liaison, within the scope of its responsibilities, with the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the United States Tariff Commission, and such other departments or agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. William A. Fowler is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Honoré Marcel Catudal and Mr. Woodbury Willoughby are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs of the Division of Commercial Policy, the routing symbol of which shall be TA.

2. *Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs.*

The Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to (a) general international financial and monetary policy; (b) public and private foreign investment; (c) industrialization and development programs, including matters relating to the reorganization of Axis firms and requirements for long-range development projects; (d) international financial agreements and arrangements; (e) certification, under Section 25 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, of the authority of designated persons to dispose of various foreign properties deposited in this country; (f) liaison, within the scope of its responsibilities, with the Treasury Department, Export-Import Bank, Departments of Commerce, Justice, and Agriculture, Foreign Economic Administration, Alien Property Custodian, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and such other departments or agencies as may be concerned.

The Financial Division is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs.

Mr. Emilio G. Collado is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. John S. Hooker and Mr. Dudley M. Phelps are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs shall be FMA.

3. *Commodities Division.*

The Commodities Division shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to: (a) the production and control and the distribution in international commerce of major commodities such as rubber, tin and the heavy metals, petroleum and petroleum products, coffee, sugar, wheat and cotton; (b) international commodity arrangements; (c) international fisheries, including fisheries surveys for the pur-

pose of providing food fish for the American armed forces and for our Allies; and (d) within the scope of its responsibilities, liaison with intergovernmental agencies concerned with international commodity problems, with the Department of Agriculture, the Office of the Petroleum Administrator for War, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Robert M. Carr and Mr. James C. Sappington, 3d, are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs of the Commodities Division, and Mr. Carr shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of the Commodities Division shall be CD.

4. *Division of Labor Relations.*

The Division of Labor Relations shall have responsibility for initiating and coordinating policy and action in matters pertaining to (a) the effects on the foreign relations of the United States of policies and practices in foreign countries concerning wage and hour standards, working conditions and similar matters of interest and concern to labor in the United States and abroad; (b) the interest of labor in the United States in matters of broad international policy; (c) international arrangements for the promotion of full employment, health, economic and social welfare in general; and (d) within the scope of its responsibilities, liaison with the Department of Labor and other departments and agencies concerned, and with international agencies.

Mr. Otis Mulliken is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Division of Labor Relations, and he shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of the Division of Labor Relations shall be LRD.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of American Republic Affairs which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Secretary

and Under Secretary, for the initiation and, in particular, the coordination of policy and action in regard to all aspects of relations with Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In addition, the Office of American Republic Affairs shall have responsibility for supervising so far as the Department of State is concerned the program of the Interdepartmental Committee for Cooperation With the Other American Republics.

All other offices and divisions in the Department shall assure full participation by the Office of American Republic Affairs and its component divisions, as hereinafter provided for, in the formulation and execution of policy affecting relations with the countries under the jurisdiction of this Office.

Mr. Lawrence Duggan is hereby designated Director, and Mr. Philip W. Bonsal is hereby designated Deputy Director, of the Office of American Republic Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Office of American Republic Affairs shall be ARA.

The Office of American Republic Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions, which shall have primary responsibility for the functions of the Office in regard to relations with the countries indicated in each case.

1. *Division of Mexican Affairs.* Mexico.

Mr. Joseph F. McGurk is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Mexican Affairs shall be MA.

2. *Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs.* Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, and, in collaboration with the appropriate divisions in the Office of European Affairs, relations with European possessions in the area, the Guianas and British Honduras.

The Caribbean Office is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities, including liai-

son with the American Section of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, are hereby transferred to the Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs.

Mr. Ellis O. Briggs is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. John M. Cabot and Mr. John F. Gange are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs shall be CCA.

3. *Division of Brazilian Affairs.* Brazil.

Mr. Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Brazilian Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Brazilian Affairs shall be BA.

4. *Division of Bolivarian Affairs.* Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

Mr. Gerald Keith is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Bolivarian Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Bolivarian Affairs shall be BOL.

5. *Division of River Plate Affairs.* Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Mr. J. Kenly Bacon is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Division of River Plate Affairs, and he shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of the Division of River Plate Affairs shall be RPA.

6. *Division of West Coast Affairs.* Bolivia, Chile, and Peru.

Mr. Cecil B. Lyon is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Division of West Coast Affairs and he shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of the Division of West Coast Affairs shall be WCA.

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of European Affairs which shall have responsibility,

under the general direction of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, for the initiation and the coordination of policy and action in regard to all aspects of relations with the following countries: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Free City of Danzig, Germany, Great Britain (including British territories and possessions except India and those in Africa), Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, and European possessions in the Far East (in conjunction with the Office of Far Eastern Affairs).

All other offices and divisions in the Department shall assure full participation by the Office of European Affairs and its component divisions as hereinafter provided for in the formulation and execution of policy affecting relations with the countries under the jurisdiction of this Office.

Mr. James C. Dunn is hereby designated Director, and Mr. H. Freeman Matthews is hereby designated Deputy Director, of the Office of European Affairs, and Mr. Raymond E. Murphy is hereby designated Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of European Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Office of European Affairs shall be EUR.

The Office of European Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions which shall have primary responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Office in regard to relations with the countries indicated in each case.

1. *Division of British Commonwealth Affairs.*

British Commonwealth of Nations and possessions, except India and possessions in Africa.

Mr. John D. Hickerson is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Theodore C. Achilles is hereby designated Assistant Chief, of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs shall be BC.

2. *Division of Eastern European Affairs.*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and other areas of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Charles E. Bohlen is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Eastern European Affairs shall be EE.

3. *Division of Central European Affairs.* Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia.

Mr. James W. Riddleberger is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Central European Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Central European Affairs shall be CE.

4. *Division of Southern European Affairs.*

Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, San Marino, Yugoslavia. The Division shall also have responsibility for matters relating to the Vatican.

Mr. Hugh S. Fullerton is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Cavendish W. Cannon is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of the Division of Southern European Affairs shall be SE.

5. *Division of Northern European Affairs.*

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and possessions of these countries.

Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Northern European Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Northern European Affairs shall be NOE.

6. *Division of Western European Affairs.*

Andorra, Belgium, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and possessions of those countries.

Mr. Paul T. Culbertson is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. W. Perry George and Mr. James C. H. Bonbright are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Western European Affairs.

The symbol designation of the Division of Western European Affairs shall be WE.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of Special Political Affairs which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Secretary and Under Secretary, for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in special matters of international political relations.

The Division of Political Studies is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Office of Special Political Affairs.

All other offices and divisions in the Department shall assure full participation by the Office of Special Political Affairs and its component divisions as hereinafter provided for in the formulation and execution of policy affecting the responsibilities of this Office.

Mr. James C. Dunn is hereby designated Acting Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Office of Special Political Affairs shall be SPA.

The Office of Special Political Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. *Division of International Security and Organization.*

The Division of International Security and Organization shall have responsibility for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in matters pertaining to: (a) general and regional international peace and security arrangements and other arrangements for organized international cooperation; (b) liaison with international organizations and agencies concerned with such matters; and (c) liaison within the scope of its responsibilities with the War and Navy Departments and such other departments and agencies of the Government as may be concerned.

Mr. Harley A. Notter is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Durward V. Sandifer, Mr. C.

Easton Rothwell and Mr. O. Benjamin Gerig are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of International Security and Organization.

The routing symbol of the Division of International Security and Organization shall be ISO.

2. *Division of Territorial Studies.*

The Division of Territorial Studies shall have responsibility for: (a) analyzing and appraising developments and conditions in foreign countries arising out of the war and relating to post-war settlements of interest to the United States; (b) maintaining liaison in this field with other departments and agencies of the Government; and (c) formulating policy recommendations in regard to these matters in collaboration with other divisions in the Department.

Mr. Philip E. Mosely is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. David Harris and Mr. Philip W. Ireland are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Territorial Studies.

The routing symbol of the Division of Territorial Studies shall be TS.

OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of Far Eastern Affairs which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, for the initiation and, in particular, the coordination of policy and action in regard to all aspects of relations with the following countries: China, Japan, and Thailand, and (in conjunction with the Office of European Affairs, and other interested offices and divisions) the possessions and territories of Occidental countries in the Far East and in the Pacific area. The Office also shall have charge of such matters as concern the Department in relation to American-controlled islands in the Pacific and, in particular, of such matters as concern the Department in relation to the Philippine Islands.

All other offices and divisions in the Department shall assure full participation of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs and its component divisions, as hereinafter provided for, in the formulation and execution of policy affecting relations with the countries under the jurisdiction of this Office.

Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck is hereby designated Director, and Mr. Joseph W. Ballantine is hereby designated Deputy Director, of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Alger Hiss is hereby designated Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs shall be FE.

The Office of Far Eastern Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions which shall have primary responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Office in regard to relations with the countries indicated in each case.

1. *Division of Chinese Affairs.* China and adjacent territories.

Mr. John Carter Vincent is hereby designated Chief of, and Mr. Edwin F. Stanton is hereby designated Consultant in, the Division of Chinese Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Chinese Affairs shall be CA.

2. *Division of Japanese Affairs.* Japanese Empire, Japanese Mandates, and, in cooperation with the Division of Eastern European Affairs, matters relating to the Soviet Far East.

Mr. Erle R. Dickover is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Japanese Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Japanese Affairs shall be JA.

3. *Division of Southwest Pacific Affairs.*

Thailand, and, in cooperation with other interested offices and divisions, Indo-China, Malaya, British North Borneo, Netherlands East Indies, Portuguese Timor and British and French Island Possessions in the Pacific.

Mr. Laurence E. Salisbury is hereby designated Acting Chief of the Division of Southwest Pacific Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Southwest Pacific Affairs shall be SP.

4. *Division of Philippine Affairs.* Philippine Islands and other American-controlled islands of the Pacific.

The Office of Philippine Affairs is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities are hereby transferred to the Division of Philippine Affairs.

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Philippine Affairs shall be PI.

OFFICE OF EASTERN AND AFRICAN AFFAIRS

There is hereby created an Office of Eastern and African Affairs which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Secretary and the Under Secretary, for the initiation and, in particular, the coordination of policy and action in regard to all aspects of relations with the following countries: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Arabian Peninsula, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and all colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories in Africa, excluding Algeria.

All other offices and divisions in the Department shall assure full participation by the Office of Eastern and African Affairs and its component divisions as hereinafter provided for in the formulation and execution of policy affecting relations with the countries under the jurisdiction of this Office.

Mr. Wallace S. Murray is hereby designated Director, and Mr. Paul H. Alling is hereby designated Deputy Director, of the Office of Eastern and African Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Office of Eastern and African Affairs shall be OEA.

The Office of Eastern and African Affairs shall be composed of the following divisions which shall have primary responsibility for carrying out the functions of the Office in regard to relations with the countries indicated in each case.

1. *Division of Near Eastern Affairs.* Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other countries of the Arabian Peninsula, Syria and Turkey.

Mr. Gordon P. Merriam is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Foy D. Kohler is hereby designated Assistant Chief, of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs shall be NEA.

2. *Division of Middle Eastern Affairs.* Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India and Iran.

Mr. George V. Allen is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Middle Eastern Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of Middle Eastern Affairs shall be MEA.

3. *Division of African Affairs.* Ethiopia, Liberia and all other territories in Africa.

Mr. Henry S. Villard is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Charles W. Lewis is hereby designated Assistant Chief, of the Division of African Affairs.

The routing symbol of the Division of African Affairs shall be AFA.

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

There is hereby created the Office of Departmental Administration which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, for all matters of administration and organization of the Department of State, including (a) budget development and control and fiscal management; (b) administrative and procedural planning; (c) personnel administration; (d) communications and records; (e) geographic and cartographic research; (f) protocol; (g) administrative aspects of international conferences and

the fulfillment of international obligations; and (h) liaison with the Civil Service Commission, Bureau of the Budget, General Accounting Office, and such other agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. John C. Ross is hereby designated Director of the Office of Departmental Administration.

Mr. Arthur W. Macmahon is hereby designated Consultant in the Office of Departmental Administration. Mr. Wilbur C. Irving is hereby designated Special Assistant to the Director of Departmental Administration.

The routing symbol of this Office shall be ODA.

The Office of Departmental Administration shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. *Division of Budget and Finance.*

The Division of Budget and Finance shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) supervision of the budgetary and fiscal affairs of the Department, including the Foreign Service (subject to legal requirements), including the acquisition and distribution of funds, auditing, accounting, fiscal management, purchasing, and related activities; (b) formulation of budgetary and fiscal policies and controls in cooperation with staff and program offices and divisions; (c) liaison with Congressional Appropriations Committees, Bureau of the Budget, General Accounting Office, Treasury Department, Government Printing Office, and other departments and agencies on budgetary, fiscal or procurement matters.

The Office of Fiscal and Budget Affairs and the Division of Accounts are hereby abolished and their functions and responsibilities transferred to the Division of Budget and Finance.

Mr. Harry M. Kurth is hereby designated Chief, Mrs. Ella A. Logsdon is hereby designated Assistant Chief, and Mr. Donald W. Corrick is hereby designated Acting Assistant Chief, of the Division of Budget and Finance.

The routing symbol of the Division of Budget and Finance shall be BF.

2. *Division of Administrative Management.*

The Division of Administrative Management shall have responsibility for all matters pertaining to: (a) general administration and organization; (b) effective administrative coordination between offices and divisions within the Department; (c) inter-office and inter-divisional definitions of responsibility; (d) the drafting and issuance of Departmental Orders and Administrative Instructions; (e) effective administrative relationships between the Department and other departments and agencies and inter-governmental agencies; and (f) such other duties as may be assigned by the Director of the Office of Departmental Administration.

Mr. Millard L. Kenestrick is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Division of Administrative Management.

The routing symbol of the Division of Administrative Management shall be AM.

The Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant is hereby abolished and, except as may hereafter be determined, its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Division of Administrative Management.

3. *Division of Departmental Personnel.*

The Division of Departmental Personnel shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) assisting the Director of the Office of Departmental Administration in the formulation and effectuation of policies and practices which assure sound personnel management throughout the Department and proper utilization and training of employees of the Department; and (b) administration of the Civil Service rules and regulations and the execution of the provisions of the Classification, Retirement, and Employees' Compensation Acts, involving recruitment, classification, personnel relations, efficiency ratings, Selective Service, and related personnel functions; and liaison with the Civil Service Commission and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

Mr. Wilbur C. Irving is hereby designated Acting Chief of the Division of Departmental Personnel.

The routing symbol of the Division of Departmental Personnel shall be DP.

4. *Division of Communications and Records.*

The Division of Communications and Records shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) dispatch and receipt of all telegraphic correspondence of the Department; encoding and decoding of messages exchanged in the conduct of foreign relations; (b) review of all outgoing correspondence; coordination of the correspondence for consideration and initialing before signing, and submission to the appropriate officers for signature; and furnishing of information concerning diplomatic precedence, accepted styles of correspondence, and related matters; (c) classification, recording, distribution, and preservation of correspondence, and the conduct of research therein; (d) commenting upon, censoring and grading of reports and other information received from the Foreign Service on commercial, agricultural and economic matters, and the distribution of such information to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and to such other departments and agencies as may appropriately receive it; and (e) liaison, within the scope of its responsibilities, between the Department and, in particular, the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

The Office of Coordination and Review is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Division of Communications and Records.

Mr. Raymond H. Geist is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. G. Harold Keatley, Mr. Paul T. Meyer, Miss Sarah D. Moore, and Miss Helen L. Daniel are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Communications and Records.

The routing symbol of the Division of Communications and Records shall be DCR.

5. *Division of Geography and Cartography.*

The Division of Geography and Cartography shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) the assembling, analysis, interpretation and presentation in the form of maps, charts, or reports, of data of a geographic, geodetic or cartographic nature on land and water areas throughout the world in connection with current and post-war considerations and negotiations concerning international or inter-regional relations involving questions of political, economic, historic or commercial geography; and the furnishing of related geographic information or advice; (b) determination or revision of population statistics in connection with the fixing of immigration quotas for specific areas or countries, when occasion arises; (c) maintenance of the Department's collection of maps, atlases and gazetteers; and (d) liaison with the United States Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Hydrographic Office, and other departments and agencies in matters of geography, geodesy and cartography.

The Office of the Geographer is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Division of Geography and Cartography.

Mr. Samuel W. Boggs is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Otto E. Guthe and Mrs. Sophia A. Saucerman are designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Geography and Cartography.

The routing symbol of the Division of Geography and Cartography shall be DGC.

6. *Division of Protocol.*

The Protocol Division shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) arranging for presentation to the President of ambassadors and ministers accredited to this Government; (b) correspondence concerning their acceptability to this Government and correspondence concerning the acceptability to foreign governments of like officers of the United States; (c) questions regarding rights and immunities in the United States of representatives of foreign governments; (d) arrangements for all

ceremonials of a national or international character in the United States or participated in by the United States abroad; (e) arrangements for and protection of distinguished foreign visitors; (f) questions concerning customs and other courtesies abroad; (g) making arrangements for the casual or ceremonial visits of foreign naval vessels and of foreign military organizations to the United States and visits of the same character of United States naval vessels and military organizations abroad; (h) arrangements for the entry of troops of Allied Nations and their baggage, arriving at United States ports en route to training centers in this hemisphere and en route to foreign duty; (i) arrangements for release, as international courtesy, of certain war materials, ammunitions, models, et cetera, used in fulfilling contracts for Allied Nations; (j) matters with respect to visits of aliens to industrial factories and plants where war contracts are being executed; (k) questions affecting the Diplomatic Corps under the commodities rationing program; (l) matters of ceremonial in connection with the White House and the Department of State; (m) preparation of the Diplomatic List; (n) maintenance of a record of all officers and employees of foreign governments in the United States and its possessions; (o) questions of exemption of such foreign government officials from military training and service; (p) preparation of exequaturs, certificates of recognition, and notes granting provisional recognition to foreign consular officers in the United States, and correspondence relating thereto; (q) preparation of the List of Foreign Consular Offices in the United States; (r) questions concerning the medals and decorations conferred by foreign governments upon officers of the United States; and (s) preparation of communications from the President to the heads of foreign states.

Mr. Stanley Woodward is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Raymond D. Muir is hereby designated Acting Ceremonial Officer, of the Protocol Division.

The routing symbol of the Division of Protocol shall be PRO.

7. *Division of International Conferences.*

The Division of International Conferences shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) planning and executing arrangements for participation by this Government in international organizations, conferences, congresses, expositions and conventions at home and abroad, including the organization of delegations to international conferences and collaboration in the preparation of instructions to such delegates; (b) fulfillment of the international obligations of the United States with respect to membership and expenditures for international treaty commissions, committees, bureaus, and other official organizations; (c) collaboration in carrying out agreements, resolutions and recommendations of official international meetings; (d) supervision of appropriations for conference activities; and (e) liaison, within the scope of its functions and responsibilities, with permanent international organizations.

Mr. Warren Kelchner is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Clarke L. Willard is hereby designated Assistant Chief, of the Division of International Conferences.

The routing symbol of the Division of International Conferences shall be IC.

BOARD OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL, BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE, AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL BOARD

The duties of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, under Executive Order 5642 of June 8, 1931, are: to submit to the Secretary of State for approval, lists of Foreign Service officers prepared in accordance with law by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in which they are graded in accordance with their relative efficiency in value to the Service; to recommend promotions in the Foreign Service and to

furnish the Secretary of State with lists of Foreign Service officers who have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of minister; to submit to the Secretary of State, for approval and transmission to the President, the names of those officers and employees of the Department of State who are recommended for appointment by transfer to the position of Foreign Service officer; to submit to the Secretary of State the names of those Foreign Service officers who are recommended for designation as counselors of embassies or legations; to recommend the assignment of Foreign Service officers to posts and the transfer of such officers from one branch of the Service to the other; to consider controversies and delinquencies among the Service personnel and to recommend appropriate disciplinary action where required; to determine, after considering recommendations of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, when the efficiency rating of an officer is unsatisfactory, in order that the Secretary of State may take appropriate action.

The duties of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, under Executive Order 5642 of June 8, 1931, are to conduct the examinations of candidates for appointment to the Foreign Service.

The duties of the Foreign Service Officers Training School Board are to exercise direction over the Foreign Service Officers Training School.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, shall continue to serve as a Member and Chairman, and Assistant Secretaries, Mr. Berle and Mr. Acheson, shall continue to serve as Members, of these Boards.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

There is hereby created an Office of Foreign Service Administration which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, for all aspects of the administration of the Foreign Service of the United States.

Mr. John G. Erhardt is hereby designated Director of the Office of Foreign Service Administration.

The routing symbol of the Office of Foreign Service Administration shall be FSA.

The Office of Foreign Service Administration shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated.

1. Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

The Division of Foreign Service Personnel shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) recruitment, appointment, and training of the classified, auxiliary, and clerical personnel of the Foreign Service of the United States; (b) maintenance of the required efficiency standards of the Service and custody of the confidential records of all personnel; (c) recommendation to the Board of Foreign Service Personnel of administrative action regarding assignments, transfers, promotions, demotions, disciplinary action, and separations from the Service, based upon conclusions drawn from an evaluation of efficiency reports, inspection reports, and official authentic information from chiefs of diplomatic missions and consular establishments, from competent officers of the Department, and from other informed sources; (d) preparation, under the supervision of the Chairman of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, of biannual rating lists in which all Foreign Service officers are graded in accordance with their relative efficiency and value to the Service, and from which list recommendations for promotions are made in the order of ascertained merit within classes; (e) consultation with chiefs of missions, principal consular officers, and the heads of divisions and offices of the Department in regard to the proper functioning of field offices; (f) reception of officers and clerks of the Foreign Service on home leave of absence and discussion with them of their work and problems; (g) information with respect to entrance into the Foreign Service; (h)

records of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service and matters connected with the holding of examinations.

Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

The routing symbol of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel shall be FSP.

2. Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The Division of Foreign Service Administration shall have general responsibility for all matters concerning the administration of the Foreign Service of the United States except such matters as are or may be assigned to other divisions in the Office of Foreign Service Administration or to the Division of Budget and Finance in the Office of Departmental Administration. Specifically, the Division of Foreign Service Administration shall have responsibility in the following matters: (a) the drafting of regulations and the coordinating of instructions in regard thereto; (b) the preparation and justification of budget estimates for the Foreign Service; (c) the control of expenditures from the various appropriations for the Foreign Service; (d) analysis of cost of living at the various posts in connection with equitable distribution of allowances and clerical salaries; (e) the granting of leaves of absence; (f) the administration of the law governing the payment of annuities to retired Foreign Service officers and their widows; (g) the establishment, operation, or closing of diplomatic and consular offices; (h) the administration and maintenance of government property abroad, including supervision of contracts; (i) the furnishing of equipment and supplies with maintenance of inventories; (j) the operation of the diplomatic pouch service and the supervision of diplomatic couriers; (k) supervision of the despatch agencies and of matters relating to the designation of military, naval, and other attachés abroad (l) recommendation of

legislation affecting the Foreign Service and keeping the Foreign Service informed concerning new statutes; (m) maintenance and revision of the Foreign Service regulations; (n) handling of emergency wartime problems such as the evacuation of staffs and dependents from dangerous areas; (o) Selective Service; (p) general administrative assistance to missions sent abroad by other departments and agencies; (q) claims made by Foreign Service personnel for personal losses caused by the war; (r) the documentation of merchandise; (s) matters relating to the estates of American citizens dying abroad; (t) notarial services performed by consular officers; (u) reports of death of American citizens; (v) extradition cases handled in collaboration with the Office of the Legal Adviser; (w) services for the Veterans' Administration; (x) certain matters relating to diplomatic and consular rights and privileges.

The Foreign Service Buildings Office and the Office of Foreign Service Furnishings are hereby abolished, and their functions and responsibilities are hereby vested in the Division of Foreign Service Administration, as follows: (a) the housing and furnishing of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad; (b) the protection and maintenance of properties owned or to be acquired by the United States for such purpose; and (c) programs of expenditures for the acquisition, construction, alteration, or furnishing of such properties.

Mr. Monnett B. Davis is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Harry A. Havens, Mr. Francis E. Flaherty, Mr. Hugh C. McMillan, and Mr. E. Paul Tenney are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs, of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The routing symbol of the Division of Foreign Service Administration shall be FA.

Mr. Frederick Larkin is hereby designated Chief, and Mr. Leland W. King, Jr., is hereby designated Assistant Chief, of Foreign Service Buildings Operations in the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

For the purpose of assuring full understanding of the foreign policy and relations of the United States, within this country and in other countries, there is hereby created an Office of Public Information which shall have responsibility, under the general direction of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Shaw, for the public information program and policy of the Department of State. The Office of Public Information shall be responsible for development and coordination of policy and execution of programs in all matters pertaining to: (a) the Department's relations with private groups and organizations interested in the formulation of foreign policy; (b) the collection and analysis of materials relating to public attitudes on current foreign policy questions; (c) relations with the domestic and foreign press, radio, and newsreels; (d) research on international affairs and publication of official documents; (e) the cultural exchange program of the United States Government with foreign countries, coordination of international cultural and educational programs of Federal agencies, and facilitating relationships between United States private, professional, scientific, and educational organizations and similar groups in other countries; and (f) liaison within the field of responsibilities with the Office of War Information, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and such other Government departments and agencies as may be concerned.

The Division of Cultural Relations is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Office of Public Information.

Mr. John S. Dickey is hereby designated Director of the Office of Public Information, Mr. Charles A. Thomson is hereby designated Adviser, and Mr. Richard W. Morin, Mr. S. Shepard Jones and Mr. James E. McKenna are hereby designated Special Assistants to the Director of that Office.

The routing symbol of this Office shall be OPI.

The Office of Public Information shall be composed of the following divisions, with functions and responsibilities as indicated:

1. *Division of Current Information.*

The Division of Current Information shall have responsibility in matters pertaining to (a) liaison between the Department and the domestic and foreign press, including the conduct of the press conferences of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and other officials of the Department; (b) liaison between the Department and other agencies of the Government, particularly the Office of War Information, Office of Censorship, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the War Department in connection with the dissemination abroad of information regarding the war effort, except through the media of motion pictures and radio; and (c) preparation and distribution within the Department and to the Foreign Service of daily press summaries, bulletins and clippings and general information bearing upon foreign relations and the activities of this Government generally.

Mr. Robert T. Pell and Mr. Homer M. Byington, Jr., are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs of the Division of Current Information, and Mr. Byington shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of this Division shall be CI.

2. *Division of Research and Publication.*

The Division of Research and Publication shall have responsibility in matters pertaining to: (a) conduct of historical research studies in international relations, including studies of the Department's wartime policies and operations; (b) preparation for the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary and other officers of the Department of historical information pertaining to current problems; (c) compilation of the *United States Statutes at Large*, *Foreign Relations of the United States*, *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of*

America, *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, *The Department of State Bulletin*, special volumes on foreign policy, and other publications; (d) collection, compilation and maintenance of information pertaining to treaties and other international agreements, the performance of research and the furnishing of information and advice, other than of a legal character, with respect to the provisions of such existing or proposed instruments; procedural matters, including the preparation of full powers, ratifications, proclamations and protocols, and matters related to the signing, ratification, proclamation and registration of treaties and other international agreements (except with respect to proclamations of trade agreements, which shall be handled in the Division of Commercial Policy); and custody of the originals of treaties and other international agreements; (e) maintenance of the Department's Library; (f) editing of publications of the Department; codification of regulatory documents; maintenance of the Department's mailing lists; custody and control of the distribution of the Department's publications and processed material; and procurement for and allocation to various Government agencies of foreign publications received through American Foreign Service officers; and release of unpublished documents to private individuals; (g) handling of "public comment" correspondence in collaboration with other interested divisions; (h) administration of the Printing and Binding Appropriation for the Department; and (i) liaison for the Department with The National Archives and the Government Printing Office, and representation of the Department on the National Historical Publications Commission and on the National Archives Council.

The Office of the Editor of the Treaties is hereby abolished and its functions and responsibilities transferred to the Division of Research and Publication.

Mr. E. Wilder Spaulding is hereby designated Acting Chief, Mr. Bryton Barron is

hereby designated Acting Assistant Chief, Dr. Graham H. Stuart is hereby designated Consultant, and Mr. Clarence E. Carter is hereby designated Editor of Territorial Papers, in the Division of Research and Publication.

The routing symbol of this Division shall be RP.

3. *Motion Picture and Radio Division.*

The Motion Picture and Radio Division shall have responsibility in matters pertaining to: (a) liaison between the Department and other departments and agencies, particularly the Office of War Information, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, War Department, and Office of Censorship, in matters involved in the dissemination abroad, through the media of motion pictures and radio, information regarding the war effort; and (b) the development and execution of cultural programs through these media.

Mr. John M. Begg is hereby designated Assistant Chief of the Motion Picture and Radio Division, and he shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of this Division shall be MPR.

4. *Science, Education and Art Division.*

The Science, Education and Art Division shall have responsibility in matters pertaining to international cooperation in the fields of science, education and art including (a) exchanges of materials in these fields, including books, periodicals, and other printed materials in the various fields of learning and art; (b) development of American libraries and schools in foreign countries; (c) administration of cultural institutes; (d) administration of programs for aiding special research and teaching projects in American colleges and universities abroad; (e) cooperation with American private agencies and associations participating in international cultural activities; and (f) liaison with the Office of Education, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and such other departments and agencies as may be concerned.

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The routing symbol of this Division shall be SEA.

5. *Central Translating Division.*

The Central Translating Division shall have responsibility for all the translating and interpreting work of the Department of State, including (a) translation from English of certain publications of the Government for distribution to the other American republics, and, in cooperation with other divisions and offices of the Department and the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics, the formulation and administration of programs for the distribution of such translations; (b) translation from English of addresses, as required, such translations to serve as the accepted official translated version of those public utterances; (c) review of material published in Spanish and Portuguese by other Government departments and agencies, and review of Spanish, Portuguese and French script for motion pictures and radio programs to be distributed through official channels in the other American republics; (d) translation of communications addressed to the President by heads of foreign states and other material referred by the White House, and of diplomatic notes and miscellaneous material; and (e) the critical examination of foreign texts of draft treaties to which the United States is to be a party, with a view to the closest adjustment thereof to the English text.

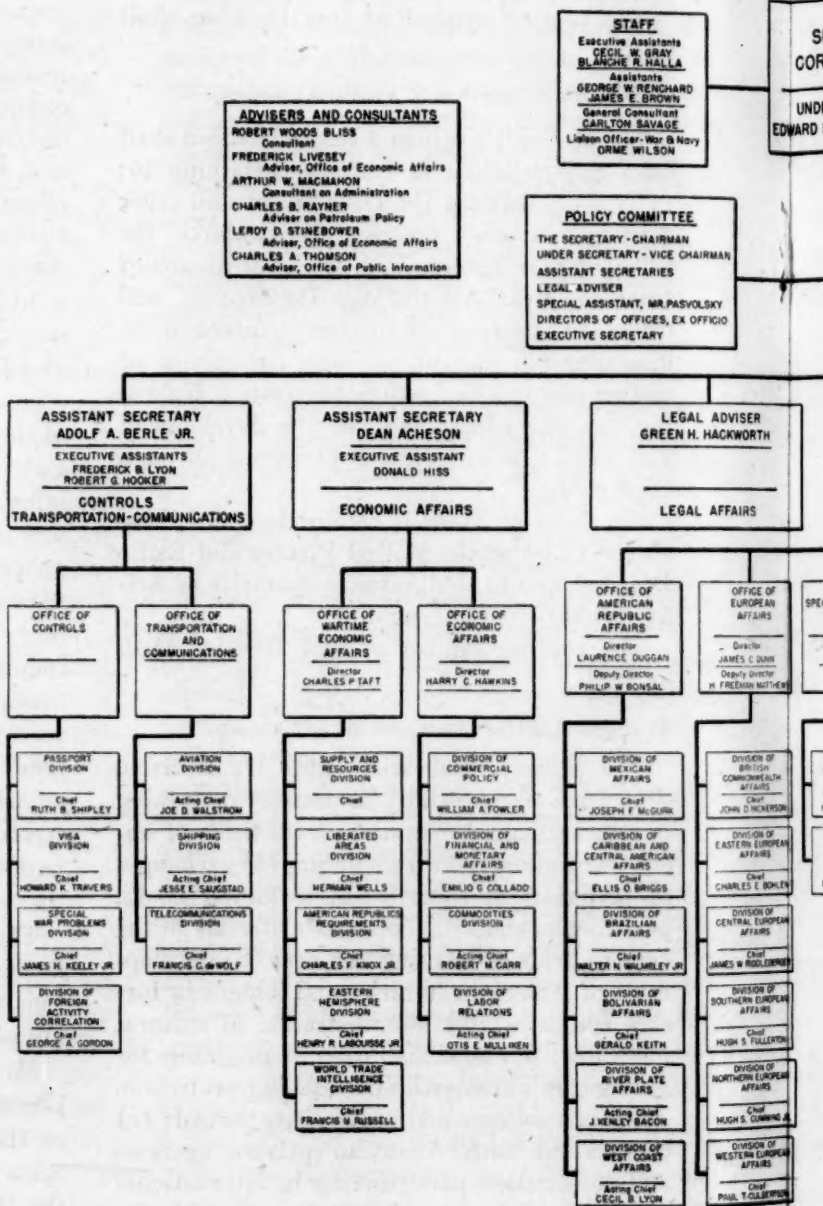
The Central Translating Office and the Translating Bureau are hereby abolished and their functions transferred to the Central Translating Division.

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro and Mr. Emerson B. Christie are hereby designated Assistant Chiefs of the Central Translating Division, and Mr. Suro shall serve temporarily as Acting Chief of the Division.

The routing symbol of this Division shall be TC.

CORDELL HULL

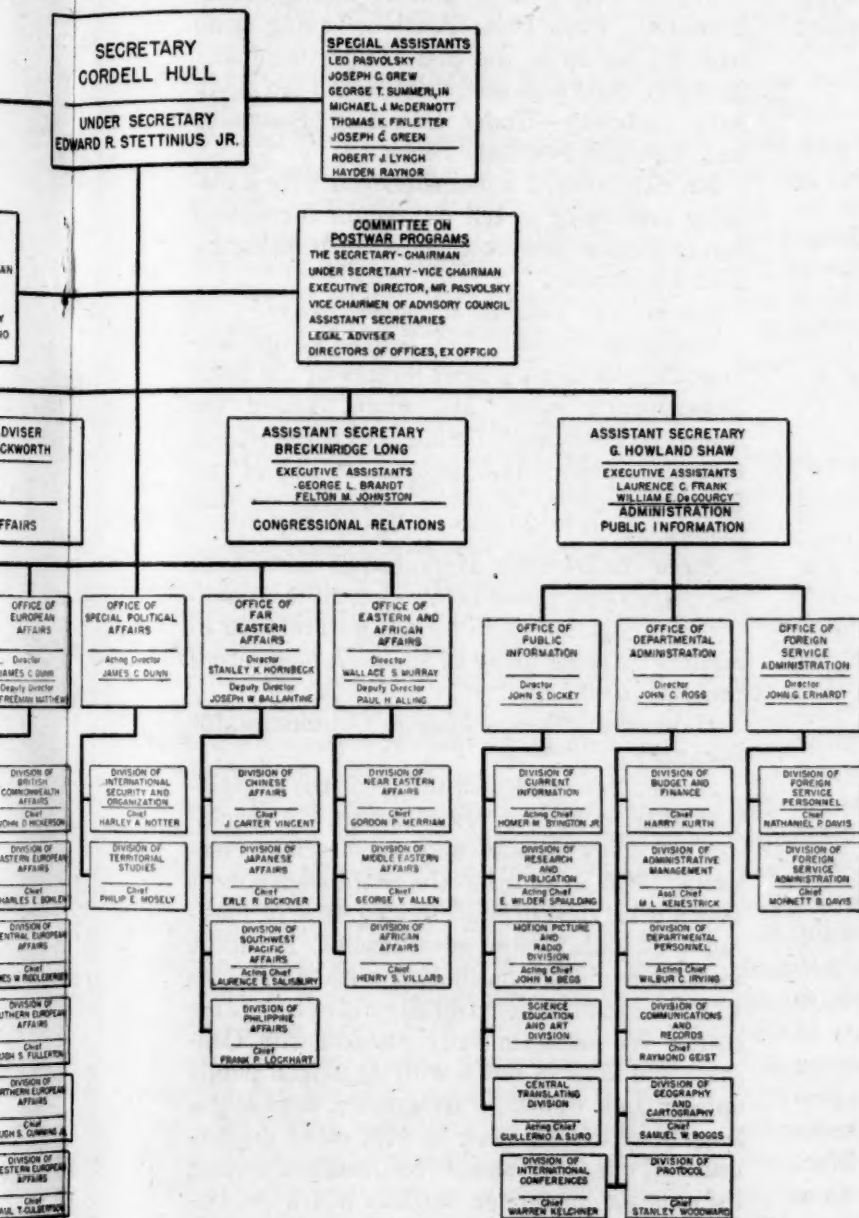
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JANUARY 15, 1944

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ON OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



"THE STATE DEPARTMENT SPEAKS"

[Released to the press January 15]

The text of the second of a series of four broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company entitled "The State Department Speaks" follows:

Participants

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.	Under Secretary of State
G. HOWLAND SHAW	Assistant Secretary of State
JOHN G. WINANT	United States Ambassador to London (speaking from London)
ROBERT D. MURPHY	United States Ambassador at Large; American member of the Advisory Council for Italy
RICHARD HARKNESS	Representing the public

WASHINGTON ANNOUNCER: For the American people, the National Broadcasting Company presents the second of a limited series of programs called "The State Department Speaks". We go now to the State Department Building on Pennsylvania Avenue here in Washington, D.C.

HARKNESS: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This is Richard Harkness—your representative in this timely series of programs designed to tell you something about your State Department—how it works, the work it does, and the people who run it. Here in the Secretary of State's office on the second floor of the old State Department Building, I am ready to interview for you such well-known people as Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Under Secretary of State; G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State; John G. Winant, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who will speak to us from London; and Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, who has just returned to this country from some very exciting experiences abroad.

To begin with, thanks to you listeners for your cards and letters suggesting questions I

should ask on these programs. They've been most helpful. Keep them coming!

Now let's try getting some of your questions answered. First, those questions having to do with the set-up of the State Department and its work. And here are two men who can speak with authority—Under Secretary Stettinius and Assistant Secretary Shaw.

Mr. Stettinius, I understand you have something interesting to tell us tonight concerning two important announcements which Secretary Hull made today.

STETTINIUS: Yes, Mr. Harkness, I have.

HARKNESS: Good! But before we go into that, I'd like to get a brief picture of the State Department's work. Mr. Shaw, you're the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the administration of the Department and of our Foreign Service. Suppose you give us that picture, Sir.

SHAW: In brief, Mr. Harkness, the business of the State Department is to represent this country in our dealings with foreign governments in matters covering many of the most momentous problems of the day.

HARKNESS: Like the Moscow Conference, for instance?

SHAW: Yes—and such things as the negotiation of bases for our armed forces, the conclusion of many treaties and commercial agreements. But in addition the State Department does a great deal of work having little or nothing to do with foreign governments. Actually, most of our daily business is with Americans who come in to ask us to do all sorts of things for them. We maintain daily contacts with Congress and keep in touch with American public opinion as a whole. Furthermore, normally a large part of our work is with other departments of our Government: for instance, getting information on foreign markets which the Department of Commerce distributes to American businessmen; getting data on foreign labor conditions for the use of our Labor Department;

getting information abroad for the use of our Agriculture Department to be used in world-crop forecasting. Today in war we work especially closely with these departments and other agencies of the Government in economic-warfare work, the acquisition of needed materials from abroad, and a multitude of other wartime activities.

HARKNESS: Well, I suppose it is the State Department Foreign Service that actually carries out many of these jobs in foreign countries.

SHAW: That's right. But it's called the Foreign Service of the United States and *not* the Foreign Service of the Department of State. Our Foreign Service officers receive their commissions, not from the Secretary of State, but from the President of the United States. They serve the Government of the United States as a whole. These men are the eyes and ears of our Government in foreign lands, the advocates of its interests, and the interpreters of its ideals.

HARKNESS: Serving our country abroad would seem to me to require a pretty able American.

SHAW: It certainly does. Our work today demands able men with many different skills—men with many kinds of experience. Their wartime duties have been particularly exacting as I'm sure Ambassador Winant and Ambassador Murphy will tell you later.

HARKNESS: All right. Now, Mr. Shaw, many of our listeners have sent questions asking whether to get a job in our Foreign Service you have to come from the so-called "right" social background, have the right size bank account, have gone to the right schools, and be a native of the eastern section of the United States. Is there any truth in that, Sir?

SHAW: No, there is not. Let me answer you point by point, Mr. Harkness, and with concrete facts. Let's start with that eastern seaboard myth. Of the last three groups of 117 persons to enter the Foreign Service, 19 came from the Far West; 33 from the Middle West; 16 from New England; 33 from the Middle Atlantic States, and 16 from the South. So you see they were pretty well scattered geographically throughout the country. And that's true not

only of the last three groups to enter the Service but of the men who came in during the past 10 years. Moreover, these men came from not just one or two schools, but from over 50 different universities and colleges. And—so far as earlier schooling was concerned—at least half of them received their education in our public high schools. Many of our men have worked their way through school. One young man who entered the Foreign Service recently prepared for his examinations by studying nights in the Detroit Public Library. To support himself he worked during the day on the assembly line of an automobile plant.

HARKNESS: That's interesting and good to hear. But, Mr. Shaw, how about the general opinion that a man needs a private income and—well—the so-called "right" kind of social background to enter the Foreign Service?

SHAW: Neither one of these statements is true, Mr. Harkness. The vast majority of men in the Foreign Service today have no independent income whatever and must rely entirely on their government pay. Now about this "social background" business. The truth is that we want the Service to be broadly representative of American life. I can answer that question again in terms of the last groups of new men to enter our Foreign Service: the fathers of these young men followed such varied occupations as railroad conductor, carpenter, minister of religion, schoolmaster, banker, jeweler, laborer, lawyer, sales manager, clerk, and physician.

HARKNESS: Well, that list seems to spike another rumor, Mr. Shaw. But how did you go about selecting Foreign Service officers?

SHAW: Through a good stiff examination.

HARKNESS: Just how tough is it?

SHAW: Well, only about one out of seventeen passes the test. If they've got the stuff, we want them in the Foreign Service. If they haven't got the stuff, we don't want them, no matter what else they have—money, degrees, or name.

HARKNESS: That's good American doctrine.

SHAW: Yes, and it results in giving us men who are a cross-section of all America, and that's just what we're after.

HARKNESS: Before we went on the air, Mr. Shaw, you said something about not doing any recruiting for the Foreign Service just now because the men you would want are going into the armed services. What are your plans for the future on this?

SHAW: I am glad you brought that up, Mr. Harkness, because just as soon as the war is over we will be needing new men in the Service and we will look first to the returning soldiers to fill our ranks.

HARKNESS: Thank you, Mr. Shaw. Right now I want to call in London to ask one of our most distinguished ambassadors abroad to tell us something about his job of representing 130 million people. Can you hear me, Ambassador Winant in London?

WINANT: Thank you, I can, Mr. Harkness.

HARKNESS: Well, to begin with, would you tell us something about your work and the people you have to work with as American Ambassador in London?

WINANT: It has been customary over long periods of time for governments to communicate with one another through embassies. I have charge of the United States Embassy in London. The two men I work most closely with are the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden. We work together as freely and as frankly as any three people can work together. There is no unnecessary formality, but always an honest effort to get the job done, whatever the job may be.

HARKNESS: I have a hunch that yours is a mighty tough and complex job, and I wish you could tell us briefly something about it.

WINANT: In wartime, with Great Britain and the United States coordinating production and supply and fighting under a common command, the area of coverage and the volume of business have been enormously expanded. Modern warfare, which involves entire populations of countries, has forced the establishment of civilian war agencies which are represented and coordinated within the London

Embassy organization for the European theater of operations.

The backbone of the Embassy organization are the career Foreign Service officers. They are selfless, efficient, and hardworking. Aside from handling relationships between governments, our assignments include obtaining bases and other facilities for our Army and Navy, dealing with supplies through Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease so that the right food and the right weapons are in the right place at the right time, whether they are to be used by our Allies' forces or our own. They include production problems and civil-use problems; economic warfare, which means finding ways and means of depriving the enemy of supplies he vitally needs; and psychological warfare, which includes laying down by leaflet and radio a barrage of truth against enemy propaganda; information services; and other necessary activities to meet war needs.

There are inconveniences and some hardships, especially for those men in the Foreign Service who have been for years away from home, but there is not a man here who does not see that life lies back of the work he is doing and is not grateful for the chance to serve the fighting men.

We have tried hard to be useful to the soldiers, the sailors, and the airmen who today are your true ambassadors to England, just as the true embassies are the brave homes they come from. It is on the relationship that they are building that the future of the world must largely rest.

A tribute in the *London Daily Express* to the American airmen who died on a recent raid over Germany will give you some understanding of the respect and friendship of the British people for our fighting men. The newspaper said:

"It was, alas, easy to tell yesterday where the hearts of the British people turned in regard to America—to the homes of the lost airmen from Maine to California, to the forests and the prairies, the city apartments and the homesteads in the clearings. The loss of sixty flying fortresses over Schweinfurt struck us as if it were our own. Wherefore came these gallant crews

among us? Why did they wing their way to our side? These splendid young Americans flew in aid of the common cause of basic decency in the world just as their soldiers stand alongside ours in Italy or in the Solomons for no other purpose. They came on a rendezvous with us to rid the earth of Nazi terror as we shall be found shoulder to shoulder with them cleansing it of the Jap horror. That is what lasts."

HARKNESS: Thank you, Ambassador Winant. Good night.

WINANT: Good night to you all.

HARKNESS: And now back to the second ranking officer of the Department of State. Mr. Stettinius, you became Under Secretary of State early last fall, did you not?

STETTINIUS: Yes, Mr. Harkness, in October.

HARKNESS: And how long did it take you, Sir, to find your way around in this new position? I know that, right after you took office, Secretary Hull left for the Moscow Conference, which meant that you became Acting Secretary of State right away.

STETTINIUS: Yes, that's right. And under very strenuous circumstances which, I can assure you, gave me an excellent opportunity to become quickly acquainted with the work of the Department and its people.

HARKNESS: What were your reactions? You came into the Department as an experienced businessman and Government official, and I assume you brought a fresh viewpoint with you.

STETTINIUS: I came here as Under Secretary, first with a profound admiration for Secretary Hull and, secondly, with an open mind about the task ahead. It was then my judgment—it is now my definite knowledge—that the State Department is a basically sound institution. It has as its leader one of the great Americans of our time, Cordell Hull; it has an experienced and loyal staff; and it represents a country whose purposes are honorable and aboveboard. In my opinion any foreign office which possesses these assets is basically sound.

HARKNESS: Am I to understand then, Mr. Stettinius, that you are completely satisfied

with everything about the present State Department set-up?

STETTINIUS: No, I am not. And I might add that neither is Secretary Hull nor our associates. Like many businesses, the State Department has had to convert its normal operations to war conditions. That always means making rapid administrative changes and the result is there are bound to be rough spots. And, to complete the circle of change, the Department must prepare itself to turn its full facilities again to the problems of the peace.

HARKNESS: Well—Are you getting ready for that time?

STETTINIUS: Yes, we are. One of the first things I undertook for the Secretary was to study with Assistant Secretary Shaw and other officers how affairs within the Department should best be organized to carry the terrific load of foreign-policy work which faces us in the months and years ahead. I am very happy to say that Secretary Hull today announced a reorganization plan of the Department.

HARKNESS: That's just what I've been waiting for, Mr. Stettinius, since Secretary Hull stated that he had asked you to discuss some of the highlights of the plan tonight. Won't you, please, tell us a little about it?

STETTINIUS: Well, of course, everyone will realize that we need as efficient and smooth-running a State Department as possible for the great tasks before us.

HARKNESS: Of course. What does the reorganization accomplish?

STETTINIUS: The new organization corrects some current difficulties, but its chief purpose is to prepare us to meet most effectively the heavy responsibilities which are ahead both for winning the war and making a secure peace.

The new organization accomplishes several objectives: First, it readjusts the responsibilities of the top officers of the Department so that they may devote the biggest part of their energies to vital world affairs.

HARKNESS: Well, you mean then they are being relieved of some of the administrative

details which have tied them down up to now?

STETTINIUS: That's right; and, secondly, the new organization establishes clearer lines of responsibility and authority inside the Department. To do this we have revamped and regrouped many of the activities.

In the third place, the work of the higher officers of the Department will be more closely coordinated.

HARKNESS: Well, now, Sir, is there anything you can say concretely about this?

STETTINIUS: Yes, one of the most important steps being taken is the establishment of two principal committees composed of high officers of the Department. Secretary Hull will be Chairman and I, Vice Chairman of these committees. One will be a Policy Committee which will be concerned with the full scope of our international affairs.

HARKNESS: And what is the second of these principal committees, Sir?

STETTINIUS: That is to be called the Committee on Post War Programs. It will formulate and submit to the President recommendations pertaining to post-war foreign policy.

HARKNESS: That means, I take it, that all foreign-policy matters, both current and future plans, will now be cleared and coordinated through these two committees.

STETTINIUS: That is correct, but I wish to emphasize that the final important purpose of the reorganization is to establish new divisions to deal with new problems of an international nature.

HARKNESS: I notice that on the chart you have there before you, Mr. Stettinius, one of these new divisions is that of Labor Affairs—would that be a concrete illustration of that last point you made?

STETTINIUS: Precisely—but with our limited time, we'd better not get started on these details here tonight, Mr. Harkness.

HARKNESS: Well, I wish we could, but I certainly want to thank you, Mr. Stettinius, for that important piece of news and your comments on its significant features. But we almost forgot to touch on that other important

announcement which will be of interest to our audience.

STETTINIUS: Today Secretary Hull created an Advisory Council on Post War Foreign Policy to be composed of outstanding and representative national leaders. This Council will advise the Secretary of State on post-war foreign-policy matters of major importance.

HARKNESS: Secretary Hull has already named several outstanding citizens to serve on this Council, hasn't he?

STETTINIUS: Yes. He has appointed Mr. Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Ambassador Myron C. Taylor; and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, as Vice Chairmen of the Council.

HARKNESS: Before we tackle Ambassador Robert D. Murphy may I ask a final question, Sir, on the reorganization: Will it work?

STETTINIUS: It must work, Mr. Harkness, and I can assure you that it is Secretary Hull's firm intention and mine to leave no stone unturned, as time goes on, to see that our State Department is fully equipped to discharge its responsibilities to the American people in the days ahead.

HARKNESS: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, here's Ambassador Robert D. Murphy—the man you'll remember reading about as having arranged for General Mark Clark's secret visit to North Africa before the landing of Eisenhower's armies. Mr. Murphy, can you tell us something about that visit—the time the General had the bad luck to lose those now famous pants of his?

MURPHY: Well, a couple of weeks before our troops landed, it was decided that General Clark and several other officers would make a secret visit to North Africa to get some first-hand ideas of what reception our forces would get from the French when they landed. We made very careful preparations with certain patriotic Frenchmen for this visit. As you all know, General Clark and his staff came ashore in the dead of night at an isolated spot and successfully completed their mission in spite of a threat of discovery by local police officials.

HARKNESS: Well, how about those pants?

MURPHY: Oh, about the pants. It was in making his get-away to the submarine that the General had to leave his pants on the beach. When we went down to remove all evidences of the visit after the General had gotten away, I found, among other things, his pants.

HARKNESS: What do you do with a pair of general's pants?

MURPHY: Just what I would have done with the pants of any other friend under similar circumstances—I had them cleaned and pressed, and radioed the General that they'd be there for him when he came back.

HARKNESS: And as we all know, the General did come back. But this time he had plenty of company with him—Eisenhower and his gallant armies. I would like to get from you, Mr. Murphy, some of the background of that landing. In our pre-broadcast chat, you said that during 1940, 1941, and 1942, when our military preparations needed time and our power structure was weak, you worked to inspire French faith in us. Why the lack of French faith in us then?

MURPHY: Because, in 1941, many Frenchmen in North Africa honestly believed that the United States would never succeed in preparing for war in time to stop Germany. We eventually got this idea out of their heads, but military preparation takes a long time and those anxious months seemed endless to us.

HARKNESS: The proof that you laid a firm foundation came with the successful landing of our troops in November, 1942. But I recall that you were severely criticized for dealing with so-called "Vichyites" in North Africa before the invasion. Now, you know on this program there are no holds barred. I want to ask you: Did you deal with such people?

MURPHY: You bet we did, Mr. Harkness! When you're working inside a cage with a tiger, your technique has to be quite different from that of the independent and carefree critic standing safely outside. Remember always that we were operating in a zone of strong enemy influence. It was inevitable at times

that we were obliged to cultivate and associate with people for whose politics we had no sympathy. That association did not mean that we approved the point of view of certain French elements who happened to exercise authority at the time—but these Frenchmen were indispensable in preparing for the landing of our forces in Africa, and so we dealt with them. I would like to point out, however, something that has not always been clearly understood up to now and that is that certain so-called "Vichyites" remained loyal to Vichy on the surface only so they could help us in preparing the way for the arrival of our troops and the eventual liberation of France.

HARKNESS: That's an important point.

MURPHY: But in any case I will cheerfully admit that for the purpose of saving the lives of the American boys whom I saw come over the beaches of North Africa I would deal with any person desirable or undesirable. I knew that once our power was established, my Government would cooperate with the French in the reestablishment of democratic institutions. But first things come first. I knew I could not face the mothers and wives of our soldiers who might be killed by reason of any reluctance on our part which would have prevented the practical arrangements under which our soldiers were protected.

HARKNESS: Well, I think our listeners who have sons and brothers and husbands in the front line tonight well understand that viewpoint. What was your work after the invasion took place, Mr. Murphy?

MURPHY: I was then assigned to the Allied Commander-in-Chief, General Eisenhower, as a member of his staff.

HARKNESS: That was the first time that a Foreign Service officer ever became a member of a military staff, wasn't it?

MURPHY: I believe it was.

HARKNESS: Eisenhower must be a great fellow to serve with.

MURPHY: Indeed he is. I can't praise him too highly. His cool and sound judgment, his genial personality were the dominating factors

behind the extraordinary cooperation between the Allies in North Africa during the most critical moments of the war.

HARKNESS: Mr. Murphy, I want to ask you about the Darlan affair. You remember there were a lot of people over here saying that we were backing the wrong horse after our troops had landed in dealing with Vichyite Darlan instead of Free French de Gaulle. They felt that General de Gaulle was being shunted aside, to put it bluntly.

MURPHY: Yes, I know about that reaction and I don't mind telling you that I was flabbergasted by it.

HARKNESS: You were? Why?

MURPHY: You must remember that the whole aim of our foreign policy in North Africa at that time was to save as many American lives as possible, and to do everything in our power to gain a quick and inexpensive victory. True, General de Gaulle was already in the war, and he and his men deserve every credit for having maintained French honor and for carrying on the fight during those bitter months. But don't forget this—at the time of the American landing, Admiral Darlan had at his command 300,000 soldiers and sailors in Africa while General de Gaulle then had only a handful by comparison. That's why we worked with Admiral Darlan. And I can tell you that he rendered very practical assistance to the Allied cause. Perhaps the best proof of this is found in the fact that, whereas our Army leaders expected the casualty list of the North African landing to run to 15,000, it actually was well under 2,000, including Army and Navy.

HARKNESS: Well, that answers quite a few questions straight from the shoulder, Mr. Murphy. Thanks. I might point out to our listeners that Ambassador Robert D. Murphy is one of the few civilians ever to be awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. General Eisenhower pinned it on him for the excellent military job he did as head of our Foreign Service in North Africa.

HARKNESS: Let's see how our time is. I think we have time left for just one more question for you, Mr. Stettinius. Last week on this program we discussed the Moscow Conference, and that broadcast stirred up a large number of questions from our listeners concerning post-war cooperation with Soviet Russia. You have been a long-standing friend of Soviet Russia, Mr. Stettinius, and you as Lend-Lease Administrator helped to get war materials to Russia. What do you think about cooperation with Soviet Russia after the war?

STETTINIUS: I have worked closely with the Soviet officials here for over three years and I have nothing but admiration for the bravery, resourcefulness, and determination of the people of the Soviet Union. I feel we have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a continuing and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States both now and after the war. Anything else would be nothing less than tragic blundering for both of us.

HARKNESS: Well, time's almost up, so thanks to all of you gentlemen—Mr. Stettinius, Mr. Shaw, Ambassador Murphy, and Ambassador Winant, who burned the midnight oil in London to be with us this evening. Next week the State Department officials in the witness chair will include Mr. Adolf Berle, Mr. Dean Acheson—both of whom are Assistant Secretaries of State, and Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Director of the new Office of Economic Affairs.

I hope all of you ladies and gentlemen listening in will be with us then. Meanwhile, send me your questions. And now—this is Richard Harkness saying "Good night" from Washington.

WASHINGTON ANNOUNCER: Good night, Richard Harkness. Ladies and gentlemen, we have just concluded the second of four programs to be broadcast from the State Department Building in Washington, D.C. The series, entitled "The State Department Speaks", is presented as

a public service by the NBC University of the Air to acquaint you, the American people, with the inner workings of one of the most important departments of your Government. These four programs will be published in booklet form and you may have a copy free of charge by writing to "The State Department Speaks", NBC, New York. Write, too, if you have a question you think would help Richard Harkness frame his interviews, and be on hand again next week at the same time when—"The State Department Speaks."

Canada

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

[Released to the press January 12]

The remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Canada, the Honorable Leighton McCarthy, K.C., upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, January 12, 1944, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the great honour to present to you the letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited me as the first Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

This occasion marks another stage in the development of the relations between our two countries which have for so long been based upon trust, friendship, and respect.

It emphasizes also the closeness and the importance of our cooperation in this war during which our industrial and fighting strengths have been coordinated in a manner never surpassed by two neighbouring states. This collaboration in war is, I am confident, an earnest of our deter-

mination to work together in the peace that will follow our common victory.

May I thank you, Mr. President, for the friendly encouragement and assistance you have extended to me as Minister and bespeak its continuance in my new capacity.

The President's reply to the remarks of Mr. McCarthy follows:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am happy indeed to welcome you, an old friend, as Canada's first Ambassador to the United States and to receive from your hands the letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited you in this new capacity.

On this significant occasion, as you have made clear, we may rejoice in the broad scope and effectiveness of our collaboration in war. In Italy as in the Aleutians, in the skies of Europe as, later, in the skies of Asia, and on all the oceans our comradeship in arms will have forged enduring bonds in the struggle against mutual enemies both east and west.

At home as well, we have unlocked the doors to economic cooperation continental in scope for the prosecution of the common cause. We too are determined that such cooperation will continue in the peace to come for the benefit of both our peoples and the world in general.

Through long years Canada and the United States, each confident of the good will of the other, have worked out their problems as neighbors, faithful always to the principle that the best solution of each problem is the solution which is to the mutual advantage of both. The solid achievements of the past are the best possible earnest of even greater achievements in future.

I assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that you may count on the continued support and friendship of the authorities of this Government who hope, as I do, that your several years as Minister here will be succeeded by many equally successful years as Ambassador.

The War

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS

[Excerpt ¹]

[Released to the press by the White House January 11]

This Nation in the past two years has become an active partner in the world's greatest war against human slavery.

We have joined with like-minded people in order to defend ourselves in a world that has been gravely threatened with gangster rule.

But I do not think that any of us Americans can be content with mere survival. Sacrifices that we and our Allies are making impose upon us all a sacred obligation to see to it that out of this war we and our children will gain something better than mere survival.

We are united in determination that this war shall not be followed by another interim which leads to new disaster—that we shall not repeat the tragic errors of ostrich isolationism—that we shall not repeat the excesses of the wild twenties when this Nation went for a joy-ride on a roller coaster which ended in a tragic crash.

When Mr. Hull went to Moscow in October, and when I went to Cairo and Tehran in November, we knew that we were in agreement with our Allies in our common determination to fight and win this war. But there were many vital questions concerning the future peace, and they were discussed in an atmosphere of complete candor and harmony.

In the last war such discussions, such meetings, did not even begin until the shooting had stopped and the delegates began to assemble at the peace table. There had been no previous opportunities for man-to-man discussions which lead to meetings of minds. The result was a peace which was not a peace.

¹The complete text of the message of Jan. 11, 1944 is printed as H. Doc. 377, 78th Cong.

That was a mistake which we are not repeating in this war.

And right here I want to address a word or two to some suspicious souls who are fearful that Mr. Hull or I have made "commitments" for the future which might pledge this Nation to secret treaties, or to enacting the role of Santa Claus.

To such suspicious souls—using a polite terminology—I wish to say that Mr. Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek are all thoroughly conversant with the provisions of our Constitution. And so is Mr. Hull. And so am I.

Of course we made some commitments. We most certainly committed ourselves to very large and very specific military plans which require the use of all allied forces to bring about the defeat of our enemies at the earliest possible time.

But there were no secret treaties or political or financial commitments.

The one supreme objective for the future, which we discussed for each nation individually, and for all the United Nations, can be summed up in one word: Security.

And that means not only physical security which provides safety from attacks by aggressors. It means also economic security, social security, moral security—in a family of nations.

In the plain down-to-earth talks that I had with the Generalissimo and Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, it was abundantly clear that they are all most deeply interested in the resumption of peaceful progress by their own peoples—progress toward a better life. All our Allies want freedom to develop their lands

and resources, to build up industry, to increase education and individual opportunity, and to raise standards of living.

All our Allies have learned by bitter experience that real development will not be possible if they are to be diverted from their purpose by repeated wars—or even threats of war.

China and Russia are truly united with Britain and America in recognition of this essential fact:

The best interests of each nation, large and small, demand that all freedom-loving nations shall join together in a just and durable system of peace. In the present world situation, evidenced by the actions of Germany, Italy, and

Japan, unquestioned military control over disturbers of the peace is as necessary among nations as it is among citizens in a community. And an equally basic essential to peace is a decent standard of living for all individual men and women and children in all nations. Freedom from fear is eternally linked with freedom from want. . . .

The foreign policy that we have been following—the policy that guided us at Moscow, Cairo, and Tehran—is based on the common-sense principle which was best expressed by Benjamin Franklin on July 4, 1776: "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND JAPANESE NATIONALS

[Released to the press January 13]

Reports have reached the Department of State, as they appear to have reached many of the Department's correspondents, that American passengers from the Philippine Islands who returned on the *Gripsholm* in the recent exchange of nationals with Japan were selected for repatriation by the Department of State. These reports are not true.

The facts are these:

It was only after long and difficult negotiations that the Government of the United States succeeded in making with the Japanese Government arrangements for the exchange of American and Japanese civilian nationals which has just been completed.

The exchange included for the most part civilians who were in Japan, Manchuria, China, Hong Kong, and Indochina. The Japanese Government contended that the provisions of the exchange arrangements were not applicable to Americans who were in the Philippines, Wake, and Guam when those territories were occupied by the Japanese. Only after months of negotiations did the Japanese Government finally indicate that it would return to the United States in the second exchange a small

number of civilians from the Philippine Islands. The Japanese Government exercised complete control over the departure of those desiring repatriation and actually refused to permit the repatriation of a number of Americans whose inclusion in the exchange Swiss representatives in charge of American interests endeavored to arrange on humanitarian grounds.

The Government of the United States, recognizing that all American citizens have an equal right to consideration, did not select individual Americans for inclusion in the exchange or discriminate in any other way between individual Americans desiring repatriation.

Since all Americans could not be accommodated in one exchange, the Swiss representatives in charge of American interests in Japan and occupied China were given broad humanitarian directives for their guidance in compiling passenger lists for the *Gripsholm*. These directives gave preference to (1) those under close arrest; (2) interned women and children; (3) the seriously ill; and (4) interned men, with preference being given, other things being equal, to married men long separated from their families in the United States. The Japanese

Government did not permit even these broad directives to be applied in the Philippine Islands, and even in other areas it prevented their full application in respect to certain individuals.

Since the successful conclusion of the second exchange of nationals with Japan, the Department of State has endeavored to arrange for a third exchange. The Japanese Government has so far refused to discuss further exchanges, contending that it desires first to receive "clarification on certain points respecting the treatment of Japanese nationals in the United States". Spanish representatives in charge of Japanese interests in the United States have been requested to supply the information requested by the Japanese Government. As of this moment, however, the Department of State is not in a position to offer encouragement for the early repatriation of American citizens in Japanese custody. The Department wishes to emphasize that responsibility for this situation rests not with the United States Government but with the Government of Japan. In time of war an exchange of nationals with an enemy is fraught with difficulties. This is particularly true of those of the magnitude of the exchanges that the United States has twice been able to arrange with Japan and hopes to be able to arrange in the future. Such exchanges cannot be accomplished by unilateral action. No matter what efforts are put forth by the United States Government, and they have been many and continuous, an exchange cannot take place unless the enemy is willing to cooperate and deliver on its part the Americans in its custody.

Since the successful termination of the second exchange of nationals with Japan, the Department has received numerous letters concerning the desire of individuals in the United States to expedite the repatriation of their relatives and friends still in Japanese custody. Some of these letters request preferential treatment for specific individuals. These inquiries and requests are handled as expeditiously as possible and every effort is made to insure that all

persons who have expressed an interest in a particular individual still in Japanese custody are currently informed of developments regarding his or her possible repatriation.

Relatives and friends in the United States of American nationals still in Japanese custody may be assured that their Government will not relax its efforts to induce the Japanese Government to agree to the release for repatriation of all such Americans and to insure that all be given equal consideration in such arrangements as may be made for their repatriation. Meanwhile, the Government is persevering in its efforts, some of which are summarized in the following statement, to relieve the situation of American nationals still detained by Japan.

SUMMARY OF STEPS TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN NATIONALS IN JAPANESE CUSTODY

1. *Treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees*

Upon the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, the United States Government, in an endeavor to insure humane treatment for American nationals in Japanese hands, confirmed its intention to observe the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention (convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929 and ratified by the United States in 1932),¹ and to apply its provisions to prisoners of war and, so far as its provisions might be adaptable, to civilian internees. The Japanese Government, which had signed but had not ratified the convention, thereupon notified the United States Government that it would apply the provisions of the convention, *mutatis mutandis*, to the treatment of American prisoners of war and to the treatment of American civilian internees so far as its provisions might be adaptable to civilian internees.

The United States Government has also obtained assurances from the Japanese Govern-

¹ Treaty Series 846.

ment that it is applying the Geneva Red Cross Convention (convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and the sick of armies in the field, which was also signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929 and which was ratified by the United States in 1932 and by Japan in 1934).¹

The conventions named above provide a humanitarian standard of treatment for prisoners of war. Specifically, they provide that prisoners of war shall be treated humanely and held in honorable captivity—not imprisoned as criminals. They establish as the standard for the shelter and diet of prisoners of war, the corresponding treatment of the garrison troops of the detaining power, and they establish fundamental rights regarding correspondence, medical care, clothing, pay for labor, satisfaction of intellectual, recreational, and religious needs, and the continued enjoyment of full civil status. For persons generally referred to as "protected personnel"—that is, doctors, nurses, and other sanitary (medical) personnel and chaplains—they provide certain special rights and protection.

The Department of State is constantly alert to insure observance of the conventions. Whenever it is learned through the Swiss Government, which represents American interests in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories, through the International Red Cross, or otherwise, that the terms of the conventions are not being observed, the United States Government draws to the attention of the Japanese Government that Government's obligations under the Red Cross Convention and under its agreement to apply to the treatment of interned American nationals in Japanese hands the provisions of the Prisoners of War Convention.

2. *Exchange of civilians*

Negotiations between the United States Government and the Japanese Government lasting more than a year culminated in a second ex-

change of civilians resulting in the repatriation of approximately 1,240 nationals of the United States, including a small number from the Philippine Islands, and 260 nationals of the other American republics and Canada. In the first exchange, which took place in the summer of 1942, over 1,300 United States officials and non-officials were repatriated from the Far East.

The Japanese Government refused to apply the provisions of the civilian-exchange arrangements to American civilians who were captured in the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Wake Island. After protracted negotiations it finally agreed to permit the repatriation of only a small number of American civilians from the Philippines in the second exchange. The repatriates were thus drawn almost entirely from Japan, Japanese-occupied China, Hong Kong, and Indochina.

The Swiss representatives in the Far East, under broad directives issued by the United States Government, compiled the list of those to be repatriated, giving preference to the following categories of American civilians in Japanese hands: (1) those under close arrest; (2) interned women and children; (3) the seriously ill; and (4) interned men, with preference being given, other things being equal, to married men long separated from their families in the United States.

The second exchange of American and Japanese nationals having been completed by the return of the motorship *Gripsholm* to the United States on December 1, 1943, the Department is now endeavoring to negotiate a third exchange of American and Japanese nationals and will continue its endeavors to induce the Japanese Government to agree to the general release for repatriation of all American civilians in its custody. The Department hopes eventually to obtain Japanese agreement to further exchanges at an accelerated rate so that all American civilians remaining in Japanese custody, numbering about 10 thousand, may have an opportunity to be repatriated at the earliest practicable date.

¹ Treaty Series 847.

3. *Repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners of war*

Article 68 of the Prisoners of War Convention provides that:

"Belligerents are bound to send back to their own country, regardless of rank or number, seriously sick and seriously injured prisoners of war, after having brought them to a condition where they can be transported.

"Agreements between belligerents shall accordingly settle as soon as possible the cases of invalidity or of sickness entailing direct repatriation, as well as the cases entailing possible hospitalization in a neutral country. While awaiting the conclusion of these agreements, belligerents may have reference to the model agreement annexed, for documentary purposes, to the present Convention."

The model agreement defines the degree of incapacity that shall be considered sufficient to qualify a prisoner of war for repatriation. This Government proposed to the Japanese Government that the model agreement be observed on a reciprocal basis and made insistent demands that the Japanese Government honor the obligation imposed by the convention to repatriate sick and wounded prisoners. The Japanese Government replied, after long delay, that it could not make a favorable response to the United States Government's proposal. The Department of State has formulated, in consultation with other agencies of the Government, further proposals in an effort to induce the Japanese Government to enter into negotiations for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war, and these proposals are being transmitted to the Japanese Government in connection with proposals for the continuation of the repatriation of civilians.

4. *Repatriation of sanitary personnel*

Article 9 of the Red Cross Convention provides, in part:

"The personnel charged exclusively with the removal, transportation, and treatment of the wounded and sick, as well as with the adminis-

tration of sanitary formations and establishments, and the chaplains attached to armies, shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. If they fall into the hands of the enemy they shall not be treated as prisoners of war."

Article 12 of the same convention provides, in part:

"The persons described in Articles 9, 10 and 11 may not be detained after they have fallen into the power of the adversary.

"Unless there is an agreement to the contrary, they shall be sent back to the belligerent to whose service they are attached as soon as a way is open for their return and military exigencies permit.

"While waiting to be returned, they shall continue in the exercise of their functions under the direction of the adversary; they shall be assigned preferably to the care of the wounded and sick of the belligerent to whose service they are attached."

Pursuant to the provisions of article 12 of the Red Cross Convention, it was proposed to the Japanese Government that the repatriation of the personnel protected under the convention be begun, since facilities for their return to the United States could be made available on the vessels employed for the exchange of civilian nationals. In order, however, not to deprive American prisoners of war of the care that they may require and might not otherwise receive, the United States Government also proposed to the Japanese Government, on a basis of reciprocity, that the right of repatriation be waived for protected personnel needed and permitted in prisoner-of-war camps or hospitals to render spiritual and medical assistance to compatriots who were in the care of that personnel at the time of capture. This Government further proposed that the selection of protected personnel to be repatriated be made by the senior officer of the unit captured.

The Japanese Government agreed in principle to the repatriation of protected personnel in connection with exchanges of civilians but

reserved to itself the decision whether the retention of that personnel was necessary for the care of American prisoners of war and civilian internees under Japanese control. The Department accordingly requested the Swiss Government to endeavor to arrange for the accommodation of American protected personnel in future American-Japanese civilian exchange operations.

Although it repatriated five nurses from Guam at the time of the first civilian exchange, the Japanese Government apparently did not find that it had in its power surplus American protected personnel available for repatriation in the second exchange as no such personnel was included in the lists for that exchange. However, the Department intends, when conducting negotiations for further exchanges of civilians, to convey again to the Japanese Government the expectation of the United States Government that protected personnel whose repatriation proves possible will be included in future exchange operations.

5. *Exchange of able-bodied prisoners of war*

As indicated in a statement to the press dated May 25, 1943,¹ there is no customarily accepted practice among nations or provision of international law or conventions for the return or exchange during hostilities of able-bodied members of the armed forces of one belligerent who may be captured by the forces of an opposing belligerent. In the circumstances, there is no immediate prospect of obtaining the release and return to the United States of able-bodied members of the American armed forces taken prisoners of war by the Japanese.

6. *Shipment of relief supplies to the Far East*

Early in 1942 the American Red Cross, in conjunction with the interested agencies of the United States Government, made efforts to find a means acceptable to the Japanese Government of forwarding to our prisoners of war and ci-

vilian internees in the Far East necessary supplies of food, medicine, clothing, and comforts such as are regularly sent to American citizens in corresponding circumstances in other enemy-held areas. A neutral vessel to carry such supplies to Japan was obtained and chartered in the summer of 1942. The Japanese Government, however, refused to give its safe-conduct for the voyage of the vessel to the Far East. In response to repeated representations the Japanese Government indicated that it was unwilling for strategic reasons to grant any non-Japanese vessel safe-conduct to move in Japanese waters and that it had no intention of sending one of its own vessels to any neutral area in order to pick up relief supplies for United States and Allied prisoners of war and civilians as was suggested by the United States Government. Upon the receipt of this Japanese reply the United States Government pointed out its expectation that the Japanese would modify their position as soon as strategic reasons would permit and suggested for the interim the immediate appointment of International Red Cross delegates to Japanese-occupied territory who might receive and distribute funds in behalf of American nationals. This suggestion was eventually accepted by the Japanese only for Hong Kong and certain areas in occupied China. They have not accepted it so far for the Philippine Islands, Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies. Efforts to induce the Japanese Government to abandon its position against the use of neutral ships to carry relief supplies into its waters were continued and new avenues of approach were fully canvassed, including the possibility of sending relief supplies in transit through Soviet territory. One suggestion proposed the sending of supplies by air to some point where the Japanese might lift them, with particular reference to medical supplies which might be scarce in Japan. No reply to this particular proposal was ever received. Another proposal was that the American Red Cross would provide a cargo ship to go to some

¹ BULLETIN of May 29, 1943, p. 472.

point in the Pacific where a Japanese crew might take it over in order to conduct it to the ports where relief cargo should be discharged. This proposal was rejected by the Japanese. Numerous other proposals were considered but were either abandoned because of obstacles interposed by other enemy governments or were found to be otherwise impossible of accomplishment.

In March 1943 the Japanese Government, in response to repeated representations stressing its responsibility to cooperate in solving the problem, stated that strategic reasons still prevented neutral vessels from plying the Pacific waters but that it would explore other means of permitting the delivery of relief supplies. In the following month the Japanese Government stated that it might consent to receive supplies overland or by sea from Soviet territory. There have ensued since that time long and complicated negotiations with the Japanese and Soviet Governments. Each detail of the negotiations had to be dealt with through a long and complicated procedure involving the handling of communications at Tokyo, Bern, Washington, and Moscow and in reverse direction through the same channels. Despite these difficulties, it has now been possible with the Soviet Government's cooperation to create a stockpile of prisoner-of-war relief supplies on Soviet territory. Moreover, the Soviet Government has given assurances that it will facilitate the transit through the Soviet Union of such relief supplies on a continuing basis when a satisfactory arrangement for the onward shipment of these supplies is reached between the Japanese and American Governments. In spite of the Department's repeated endeavors to bring this matter to a conclusion, the Japanese Government has not thus far indicated the means by which it is prepared to receive these supplies. The Department is continuing its efforts in this regard, and it is hoped that a definite arrangement can soon be made whereby relief supplies will move on a continuing basis to all American nationals detained by the Japanese.

While the foregoing negotiations have been in progress it has fortunately been possible to take advantage of the two exchanges of civilians with the Japanese Government, one in July 1942 and the other in October 1943, to send to our nationals in the Far East an important quantity of relief supplies by means of the exchange vessels.

Reports of the distribution of relief supplies which left the United States on the first exchange vessel in 1942 were in due course received from the Far East. There was placed on the motor vessel *Gripsholm* when it left this country to effect the second exchange of civilian nationals another large cargo of assorted relief supplies, American Red Cross standard food parcels, next-of-kin parcels, and mail for distribution to American prisoners of war and American civilians interned in the Philippine Islands, occupied China, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands East Indies, and Malaya. Valued at over \$1,300,000 and weighing 1,600 short tons, these supplies included 140,000 food parcels of approximately 13 pounds each; 2,800 cases of medical supplies, including surgical instruments, dressings, 7,000,000 vitamin capsules, etc.; 950 cases of comfort articles for men and women; 24,000,000 cigarettes; from 20,000 to 25,000 next-of-kin parcels; and important supplies of clothing for men and women. This entire cargo was transferred to the Japanese exchange vessel at Mormugão and dispatched eastward.

In addition to the shipment of relief supplies on the exchange vessels and the other measures mentioned above, the Department of State and the American Red Cross are continuing to give close attention to all other phases of the subject.

7. *Provision of financial assistance to American nationals in the Far East*

Since the Trading With the Enemy Act as amended prohibits, among other things, individual remittances to enemy and enemy-occupied or enemy-controlled territory, unless licensed, and since the issuance of such licenses is contrary to the policy of the Government, the

Department of State, shortly after this country's entry into the war, made provision for the extension of financial assistance from public funds in the form of loans to Americans in such territories through representatives of the Swiss Government representing American interests there. An information sheet explaining how such assistance is extended and how funds so advanced may be reimbursed to the United States Government is printed below. With certain exceptions in territories occupied or controlled by Japan, the enemy governments have permitted payments to be made to qualified American nationals in the manner described. The Japanese authorities, however, have thus far refused to permit the Swiss Government's representatives, in certain areas under Japanese control, to extend financial assistance to American nationals in those areas on the same basis as elsewhere. The Department, therefore, has had to find other means of making funds available to Americans in such areas.

At Hong Kong, where the Swiss Government has not been permitted by the Japanese Government to act in behalf of American nationals, the International Red Cross delegate has been authorized to provide assistance to qualified American nationals there from public funds made available for the purpose by the Department.

Immediately after the fall of the Philippine Islands, the Department endeavored to arrange for the extension of financial assistance to qualified American nationals there. In June 1943, the Japanese Government permitted the transfer of \$25,000, representing a contribution by the American Red Cross, to be made to the Executive Committee of the Santo Tomas internment camp at Manila, and later allowed the transfer of a second Red Cross contribution of \$25,000 for the relief of American nationals interned in Manila.

It was not until July 1943 that the Japanese Government indicated that it would agree in principle to permit payments to American nationals interned in other parts of the Philippine Islands, and to allow further payments to

the internees at Manila. Accordingly, the Department in August 1943 authorized the Swiss Government to make remittances, in accordance with the need and the number of eligible individuals, to the executive committees of the American internment camps in the Philippine Islands beginning with the month of August or as soon as feasible thereafter. Funds delivered to the executive committees under this authorization may be used (1) for the purchase of available supplies considered necessary to supplement the diet provided by the Japanese authorities, (2) to pay for essential services obtained outside camp, (3) to provide each internee with a small amount of money for personal use, and (4) to advance funds, against promissory notes if possible, to indigent internees for delivery to such members of their families as may be at liberty.

The Japanese Government has recently consented to monthly transfers of United States Government funds to the Executive Committee of the Santo Tomas internment camp to be used for the relief of American nationals at Santo Tomas, Los Banos, Baguio, and Davao which, according to latest available information, are the only civilian internment camps now maintained by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands. These transfers are now being effected from such funds on deposit with the Swiss Government for the purposes mentioned above.

The Department's standing instructions to the Swiss representatives in charge of American interests in enemy-held areas are that funds provided by this Government may be made available to American prisoners of war as well as to interned American civilians for necessary personal expenditures in accordance with their established needs over and above the food, shelter, and other necessities provided them by the detaining power. Such assistance has already been made available through the local International Red Cross delegates to American prisoners of war near Shanghai and Hong Kong. The Department of State is pressing for the extension to American prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands of the system of financial

assistance referred to above which the Japanese have agreed to make available to civilian internees.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN EXTENDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AMERICAN NATIONALS IN TERRITORIES WHERE THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE REPRESENTED BY SWITZERLAND

The Department of State has completed arrangements for financial assistance to American nationals in territories where the interests of the United States are represented by Switzerland.¹ Those able to qualify for such assistance will be entitled to receive from the Swiss representatives monthly payments corresponding to their established needs and the prevailing cost of living in the country concerned. All recipients will be limited to the monthly payments established for their place of residence, regardless of their ability or the ability of others interested in their welfare to repay amounts greater than the sums advanced. It is realized that a limitation upon the amount that American nationals may expend in enemy territory, even from their own resources, will entail some hardship. The conservation of foreign exchange, however, is an essential factor in the present economic policy of the United States and it is expected that Americans everywhere will willingly share with those in the armed forces the sacrifices that must be made in winning the war.

Based upon the latest ascertained cost of living in the various countries concerned, the maximum monthly payment for the head of a household will range from \$60 to \$130, with smaller allowances for additional members of the household. The monthly payments are subject to revisions from time to time to meet changing

¹Switzerland represents the interests of the United States in Germany, Italy, and Japan, in territories occupied by those countries, and in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

living cost. In addition, the Swiss representatives are authorized to make special advances for such extraordinary expenditures as may be essential to the health or safety of American nationals for medical, surgical, or dental care, for hospitalization, for reasonable legal defense against political or criminal charges, or for a decent though modest burial where such is not provided by friends or relatives locally nor by the local authorities.

Wherever prisoners of war and interned civilians are supported by the detaining power, it is expected that payments made to them will generally not exceed a small sum sufficient to provide spending money for miscellaneous personal needs not supplied by the detaining power. However, no payments will be made to officers or to persons of equivalent status held as prisoners of war, who receive pay under the convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929.

Swiss representatives charged with the representation of the interests of the United States will explain to the recipients that such financial assistance should not be considered as public bounty but as loans from public funds to American nationals finding themselves in an abnormal position by reason of the war. It is accordingly expected that all sums advanced will be repaid either by the recipients themselves or by relatives, friends, business associates, employers, or legal representatives in the United States.

Receipts embodying promises to repay without interest the sums advanced will be taken for all payments. Private deposits to reimburse the Government for sums advanced shall be made with the Department of State. Persons wishing to make such deposits should indicate the names of the beneficiaries and should remit by postal money orders or certified checks payable to "The Secretary of State of the United States".

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE FUEL SUPPLY FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN CANADA AND ALASKA¹

The American Minister to Canada to the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs

No. 818

OTTAWA, CANADA,
December 28, 1942.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to our exchange of notes of June 27 and June 29, 1942,² regarding the desire of the United States Government to take steps for extending the fuel supply for the U.S. Army in Canada and Alaska. At that time the United States Government proposed, and the Canadian Government approved, the so-called Canol Project which included, *inter alia*, the drilling of wells in the vicinity of Norman Wells, and the laying of a pipeline from Norman Wells to Whitehorse, capable of delivering 3,000 barrels of oil daily.

The developments of our joint war effort have in the opinion of my Government made it vitally necessary to discover additional sources of petroleum in northwestern Canada and Alaska, capable of producing from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels per day, to supplement the supply which will be obtained from Norman Wells. This will require the drilling of exploratory, or in oil parlance "wildcat" wells in this northern region. As such operations should be conducted in a number of widely separated locations in the Northwest Territories, where oil is believed to exist, it is suggested that the area in Canada within which such operations are authorized be bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the 112th meridian, on the south by the 60th parallel, on the west by the Continental Divide and the Alaska-Canadian Border.

The operations under immediate contemplation,—as a result of which, however, it may prove desirable to enlarge or expand the Canol Project—are for the sole purpose of discovering

oil fields capable of producing the required 20,000 barrels per day. No plans have as yet been worked out covering the refineries, storage or distribution systems beyond those already authorized and approved by the Canadian Government.

In view of all the circumstances involved, and the increasingly urgent need of additional fuel for military purposes in the far north, the Government of the United States of America hopes that the Canadian Government will approve these exploratory operations with the understanding that the United States Army authorities be allowed during the war to drill through contract with one or more companies either Canadian or American, to develop through contract with one or more Canadian companies, and to make use of any petroleum sources that may be discovered, subject to Canadian regulations governing such operations and to the further understanding that operations would be subject to the provisions of our exchange of notes of June 27 and June 29 above referred to, insofar as such provisions are not inconsistent with the provisions of this note and are capable, with necessary adaptations and modifications, of being applied to such operations. My Government will of course keep the Canadian Government fully informed of any future plans for carrying out these operations.

Accept [etc.]

For the Minister:

LEWIS CLARK

Second Secretary of Legation

*The Canadian Secretary of State for External
Affairs to the American Minister to Canada*

No. 2

OTTAWA, January 13, 1943.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian Government accepts the proposals

¹ To be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

² Not printed.

set forth in your note of December 28, 1942, No. 818, concerning the drilling of exploratory oil wells in the Northwest Territories.

Accept [etc.]

N. A. ROBERTSON
for Secretary of State for External Affairs.

*The American Minister to Canada to the
Secretary of State*

No. 4015

OTTAWA, CANADA,
January 19, 1943.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 3996, January 14, 1943,¹ transmitting certified copies of an exchange of notes on the drilling of exploratory oil wells in the Northwest Territories.

In the foregoing connection, there is quoted below the text of a letter from Dr. Keenleyside, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, who explains that in order to facilitate the drafting of regulations and to avoid the possibility of intervention on the part of anyone whose interest is not identical with that of the two governments, it would be desirable to have defined the particular districts in which the "wild catting" is to take place.

"JANUARY 18, 1943.

"I wish to refer again to your note of December 28, 1942, No. 818 on the proposals for drilling exploratory oil wells in the Northwest Territories. The question has arisen as to the best means of avoiding the possibility of the intervention of any one whose interest is not identical with that of the Canadian Government, or of the United States Government, and who might make application for oil and gas rights in that part of the Northwest Territories under discussion.

"It would facilitate the drafting of regulations if the United States authorities would indicate more definitely the particular districts, within the very large area described in your

¹ Not printed.

note No. 818, paragraph 2, which seem to be the most promising. These districts could then be reserved for exploration by nominees of the United States Government."

Respectfully yours,

For the Minister:

J. GRAHAM PARSONS
Third Secretary of Legation

The American Chargé in Canada to the Canadian Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs

OTTAWA, February 17, 1943.

DEAR MR. KEENLEYSIDE:

I sent to the State Department for its comments the text of your letter to Mr. Moffat of January 18, 1943,¹ regarding a more strict delimitation of the districts in which wildcatting would be done in the Northwest Territories in order that such districts might be reserved for exploration by nominees of the United States Government.

I have now received a reply to the effect that, while we are wholly in accord with your suggestion, it is nevertheless believed to be desirable that in any regulations which may be adopted there be nothing which would forbid operations anywhere within the broad general area mentioned in our note of December 28, 1942. I quote below, for your information, the pertinent parts of a letter of February 6, 1943, to the Secretary of State from the Secretary of War on this subject:

"This office is wholly in accord with the suggestion contained in Dr. Keenleyside's letter of January 18, 1943 that certain areas should be reserved for exploration by nominees of the United States in order to prevent the possible intervention of any one whose interest is not identical with that of the Canadian Government or of the United States Government.

At the present time it is expected that the greater part of the wildcatting will be carried on in the district contiguous to the Mackenzie River, approximately 25 miles each side thereof, and extending from Fort Wrigley on the south

to Good Hope on the north. It is hoped that sufficient sources of oil to fulfill our requirements will be discovered within this area. However, there are under consideration and surveys are being made of two major districts which, on the basis of presently available geological data, are considered to be the most promising for oil exploration. These areas are defined as follows:

- a. *District of Mackenzie*—An area contiguous to the Mackenzie River, approximately 75 miles each side thereof, and extending from Great Slave Lake on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north.
- b. *Yukon Territory*—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of the 66th parallel.

It is believed that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian authorities, it would be advantageous to both governments to have the two major areas as described above reserved for oil exploration by the United States in connection with the Canol Project, to the exclusion of other interests.

Although it is expected that our activities will be confined within these two areas it would be considered inadvisable to have them strictly limited thereto. It is therefore the desire of this department that any regulations which may be adopted be of such a nature as to permit operations anywhere within the broad general area described in our letter of November 18, 1942."

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS CLARK

The Canadian Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs to the American Chargé in Canada

OTTAWA, March 13, 1943.

DEAR MR. CLARK:

With reference to your letter of February 17th, on the matter of a more strict delimitation

of the districts in the Northwest Territories in which wildcatting rights might be reserved for nominees of the United States Government, I have now received a reply from the Department of Mines and Resources on the subject.

The two areas mentioned in your letter are contiguous, namely:

1. *District of Mackenzie*—An area contiguous to the Mackenzie River, approximately 75 miles each side thereof, and extending from Fort Providence on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north. Within the delta of the Mackenzie River, the line of reference shall be the East Channel.
2. *Yukon Territory*—All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of the 66th parallel.

It is proposed to apply the same regulations in these two areas as were worked out for the three areas already reserved by Orders-in-Council P.C. 1138 dated 12th February 1943, and P.C. 4140 of May 18th, 1942, as a result of consultation between Mr. Sidney Paige, Consulting Geologist attached to the office of Colonel Wyman, and Dr. Camsell. These regulations were published in the *Canada Gazette* on February 20th, 1943, and provide:

First, (clause 1) that no one can prospect without first obtaining permission;

Second, (clause 14) that the Minister should have the right to refuse to issue a permit when, in his opinion it might retard the search for and the development of the oil resources or interfere with the production of petroleum for the use of His Majesty or of any country associated or allied with His Majesty in the conduct of the present war.

This should afford ample protection against nuisance staking and ensure that any exploratory and development work that may be carried on by *bona fide* companies other than those nominated by the United States Government will be made available for our war needs.

I trust that this arrangement will be satisfactory to all parties.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. KEENLEYSIDE

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 4 TO REVISION VI

[Released to the press for publication January 15, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Acting Secretary of

Commerce, the Administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on January 15 issued Cumulative Supplement 4 to Revision VI of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated October 7, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 4 contains 89 additional listings in the other American republics and 52 deletions. Part II contains 72 additional listings outside the American republics and 38 deletions.

American Republics

PROBLEMS OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press January 12]

The United States Government is vitally interested in solving the problems of newsprint production and transportation, which have adversely affected friendly publications in other American republics. This problem continues to receive constant and careful attention with a view to arrangements equitable to all parties concerned. At the present time, an effort is being made to facilitate production for shipment to other American republics so that newspaper services may not be interrupted.

Shipment of newsprint from the United States and Canada to the other American republics is on a quota basis. The determination of equitable distribution is made by the appropriate local government authorities in consultation with the publications and with the advice of the American diplomatic mission in each country. Distribution lists are transmitted from the countries of the other American republics showing the amount to be received by each consignee within the quota and the name of

the supplier. Licenses are issued accordingly and manufacturing scheduled.

The quotas for the other American republics originated in the following manner. Due to the shipping shortage that existed during August 1942 and several months thereafter through the exigencies of war, it was necessary to place a shipping quota on every exportable commodity, which also included newsprint. In order to determine a quota that could be shipped with the highest priority and that would move steadily, the newsprint requirements for each country were reduced and shipments temporarily curtailed to those countries which had large newsprint stocks on hand. Many friendly newspapers were on the point of suspending through lack of newsprint and the quota thus applied assured a regular supply.

With the cessation of the necessity to utilize certain shipping for war purposes, more tonnage became available to the other American republics. In the meantime, however, an acute shortage developed in pulpwood, which has ad-

versely affected the supply of pulp and paper in general and newsprint in particular. The newsprint quotas for the other American republics, originally based on shipping considerations, are now governed by actual manufacturing potentials, the requirements of consumers heretofore not using United States and Canadian newsprint, and the general drain upon paper products as a result of substituting paper for metal in many manufactured commodities.

The quotas for newsprint to the consumers in the other American republics represent a considerable reduction from normal requirements. With few exceptions, any failure to obtain their quotas of newsprint regularly would cause the suspension of some friendly publications in certain countries.

An attempt is being made to create a 90 days' stock position for newsprint for publications in the other American republics, as any undue delay in delivery for any reason whatsoever would cause serious dislocations to the newspapers in the countries affected.

With very few and well-identified exceptions, the newspapers of other American republics have editorially supported the Allied war effort and have cooperated in an equitable curtailment in the size of their editions. In view of the important foreign-relations aspects of the situation and the importance of the major portions of the publications in the other American republics in keeping their public informed with regard to the war and relations in general with the United Nations, it is essential that no effort be spared to maintain newsprint supplies to those publications.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA

His Excellency General Isafas Medina Angarita, President of the Republic of Venezuela, is expected to arrive in Washington as a guest of President Roosevelt on January 19. The program for the visit was announced by the Department of State in a press release (no. 14) on January 14.

General

ACCOMMODATIONS IN WASHINGTON FOR SPECIAL GUESTS OF THE GOVERN- MENT

[Released to the press January 11]

The Blair-Lee House, which is Government-owned and located at 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, across from the Department of State, is being rehabilitated to provide additional facilities for visiting delegates to conferences, holders of travel grants, distinguished professors, and others for whom adequate accommodations have not previously been available.

The Blair House, which adjoins the Blair-Lee House, is particularly to be reserved to accommodate heads of state and ranking officials of Cabinet status who come to Washington.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

The inauguration of William V. S. Tubman as President of Liberia and of C. L. Simpson as Vice President took place January 3, 1944 in Monrovia, Liberia. Admiral William A. Glassford, who had been designated by President Roosevelt to attend the inauguration as his personal representative, was cordially received and decorated by President Tubman with the Star of Africa.

President Tubman, in his inaugural address, recommended, among other things, the development of a progressive policy of government, allowing for a larger representation by the people in the administration of the government; liberal appropriations for public-health and educational purposes; development of the country's agricultural economy; expedition of the road-building program; suffrage for women; and selective negro immigration from the United States and the West Indies. The President declared that Liberia's foreign policy was in line with complete and unreserved opposition

to the militarism of the Nazis, Fascists, and Japanese. He urged that close and friendly relations between Liberia and the United Nations be encouraged and expressed his belief in the principles for which the Atlantic Charter stands.

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences

A Convention on the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on January 15, 1944 and was signed on that date for the United States of America, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama. The convention will remain open for signature by the other American republics and, under the provisions of article XV thereof, will come into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union.

The convention gives permanent status to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, which was established as a corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia on June 18, 1942 to encourage and advance the development of agricultural sciences in the American republics. Under the certificate of incorporation and the by-laws of the Institute, as well as under the convention, the representatives of the 21 American republics on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union are members of the Board of Directors of the Institute.

The Institute is already functioning with funds supplied by the Government of the United States of America through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. On March 19, 1943 the cornerstone of the first permanent building of the Institute at its field

headquarters in Turrialba, Costa Rica, was laid by President Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia of Costa Rica and Vice President Henry A. Wallace of the United States of America. Dr. Earl N. Bressman, formerly of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Director of the Institute, and Mr. José L. Colom of the Pan American Union has been appointed as its Secretary.

MILITARY MISSIONS

Agreement With Venezuela

[Released to the press January 13]

In conformity with the request of the Government of Venezuela, there was signed on January 13, 1944 by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Diógenes Escalante, Ambassador of Venezuela in Washington, an agreement providing for the detail of a military aviation mission by the United States to serve in Venezuela.

The agreement will continue in force for four years from the date of signature, but may be extended beyond that period at the request of the Government of Venezuela.

The agreement contains provisions similar in general to provisions contained in agreements between the United States and certain other American republics providing for the detail of officers of the United States Army or Navy to advise the armed forces of those countries.

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agreement With Canada for the Extension of the Fuel Supply for the United States Army in Canada and Alaska

The texts of communications concerning an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Canada for the extension of the fuel supply for the United States Army in Canada and Alaska appear in this BULLETIN under the heading "The War".

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF WILLIAM C. BURDETT

[Released to the press January 14]

The State Department regrets to announce the death of the Honorable William C. Burdett, American Minister to New Zealand, at his post in Wellington January 13. Mr. Burdett had been ill for some time and was admitted to the United States Naval Hospital in New Zealand on December 19 following a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Burdett entered the American Foreign Service as a career officer in 1919 and rose to the rank of Minister. He had taken up his duties as United States Minister to New Zealand only a few months ago. Prior to entering the Foreign Service he served with distinction in the United States Army in the Philippine Insurrection in 1900-1903 and again during the World War. He was wounded during the World War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Mr. Burdett is survived by his wife, two daughters, and two sons—one of whom is in the Foreign Service and the other in the United States air forces.

The Secretary of State has sent to Mrs. Burdett the following message:

"I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of your distinguished husband. I feel that I have lost an old and true friend. Mr. Burdett has served his country with distinction both in the Armed Forces and in the American Foreign Service. In both services Mr. Burdett has shown outstanding courage and during this war chose an active post despite his impaired health. He has truly given his life in the service of his country. A man of deep human sympathy and kindness, Mr. Burdett was loved and admired by all of us who had the pleasure of working with

him in the Department of State and in the Foreign Service. Few officers in the history of the Foreign Service have inspired such universal affection and loyalty among their colleagues. All of us mourn his death and send you and your family our heartfelt sympathy."

CONSULATES

The American Consulate at Bône, Algeria, was closed effective January 12, 1944.

Legislation

Thirteenth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting the Thirteenth Report of Operations Under the Lend-Lease Act, for the Period Ended November 30, 1943. H. Doc. 375, 78th Cong. 71 pp.

Emergency Funds for the President, Navy and War, 1940-42, and the Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense, 1942-44: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the status as of November 30, 1943, of the emergency fund for the President, etc. H. Doc. 378, 78th Cong. [Department of State, pp. 3, 8-9.] 9 pp.

Message of the President to the Congress, recommending the passage of a national service law and other acts. H. Doc. 377, 78th Cong. 8 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, September 30, 1943. Publication 2036. iv, 132 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.

Diplomatic List, January 1944. Publication 2044. ii, 122 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 4, January 14, 1944, to Revision VI of October 7, 1943. Publication 2046. 55 pp. Free.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, \$2.75 a year

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